

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Editorial Office and Administration, The Jerusalem Post Building, Jerusalem. Telephone 528181. P.O. Box 14.

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## Emir of Sharjah a hostage

**SHARJAH.** — The ruler of the Persian Gulf state of Sharjah, Khalid Bin Mohammed, was last night held hostage in his own palace here by armed Beduin after an attempted coup by his cousin and former ruler, Sheikh Saqr bin Sultan.

The Beduin were believed to have seized the ruler and his family after taking the palace in a surprise attack in which handgrenades were hurled into the guardhouse.

Four members of the security forces have been wounded in the fighting.

Sheikh Khalid deposed his cousin in a bloodless palace coup in June 1965. Sheikh Saqr has spent most of the time since in exile in Cairo. When the rebels struck yesterday the majority of police and security forces were already on leave for the Adha festival.

Troops and police surrounded the palace after Sheikh Saqr moved in, but took no action in order to prevent any harm to the ruler, officials said. There was no immediate report on the rebel's demands.

Last November 30, just before the six emirates in the Gulf announced their Union of Arab Emirates, Sharjah made an agreement with Iran over the disputed island of Abu Musa in the mouth of the Gulf. Under the agreement, Iranian troops could occupy the island, which they did the next day, in return for substantial Iranian subsidies to the Sharjah Government. (Easter, AP)

## DEMAND FOR WAR AND NOT PEACE EFFORT Police battle students in Cairo; 1,500 held

**CAIRO.** — Thousands of students and policemen pelted each other with tear gas and rocks yesterday in battles which spread throughout the city. Political observers said the civil disorder was the worst crisis faced by President Anwar Sadat since he ousted political opponents from the Government in May.

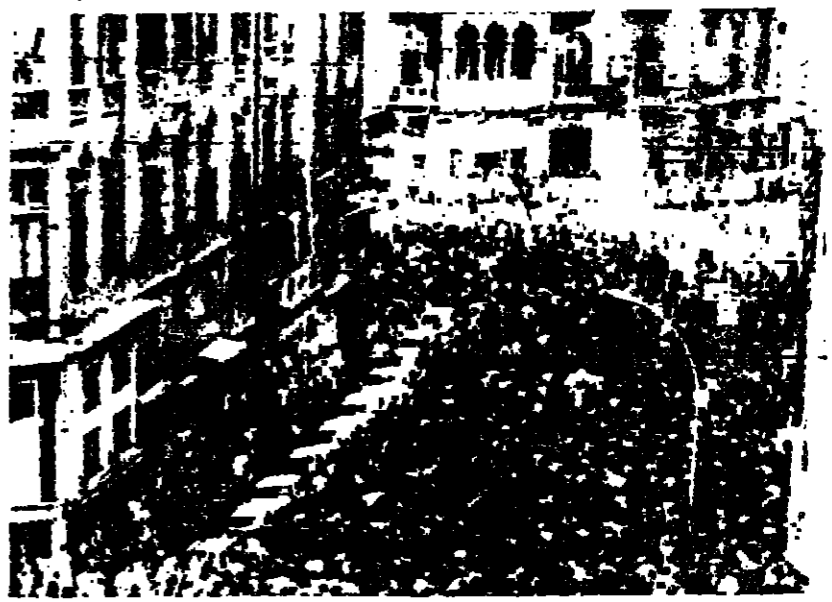
Official sources said some 1,000 students were arrested but the students said the figure was 1,500. Saqad Marei, First Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, said the majority of the students would be released almost immediately.

The citywide disturbances were sparked when black-uniformed policemen raided the University of Cairo campus after midnight and arrested several hundred students who had been holding a campus sit-in since last Tuesday to demand an immediate war with Israel.

When an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 young persons gathered near the sealed-off campus and a smaller number of students met in front of El Shams University, police lobbed tear gas grenades into their ranks to disperse them. The students responded by hurling rocks at the police, who carried batons and wore riot helmets.

Female students scribbled notes on pieces of paper and handed them to passersby. The notes read, "Oh people, they have arrested your sons this morning—1,500 of them!" Crowds of students, some numbering several hundred, roamed through the streets of the city, and thousands gathered in Cairo's main plaza, Tahrir Square. The authorities sealed off the square but after a few hours formed ranks and began marching across the open area, lobbing tear gas in front of them. The wind was blowing into their faces and the gas flew back at them.

As the policemen lunged across the plaza, lashing at people with their batons, students picked up rocks from nearby buildings and retaliated. At that, the author-



Students in Cairo march through a downtown street yesterday. (AP radiophoto)

ities formed into line and once more doused the area with tear gas. Only a few students remained. A guest at the Hilton Hotel, which overlooks Tahrir Square, said, "We could see rocks thrown by the students bouncing off the shields of the policemen."

As the students scattered they sang an Egyptian song, "My Country, You Have My Love and My Heart," and yelled to the police: "Did you send the 1,500 students to the front or to prison?" One student slogan asked: "When They Make War on Us Instead of the Israelis in Sinai, Where is the Law of Freedom?"

The students demanded war with Israel and called for an end to further peace efforts by Egypt. One group of students approached an army colonel among the onlookers and told him: "We are not motivated by the left or right — we are just nationalists."

A crowd of students also gathered in front of the semi-official newspaper "Al-Ahram" and chanted for press freedom. A spokesman repeatedly urged the crowd to do nothing and to limit their actions to stating their views.

The official Middle East News Agency disclosed that the Army Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, had visited with Egyptian frontline troops twice in the past three days to explain and discuss the situation with them. The agency did not give any details about their discussions but they presumably dealt with current student unrest.

At sunset, Cairo was quiet. Rocks, glass and rubble were scattered in and around Cairo University and Tahrir Square, and in the square itself groups of young people stood around discussing the day's events. Student banners flew from a monument in the center of the plaza and on the sidewalks were six-foot-high slogans in Arabic which the students had scrawled. (AP, UPI, Renter)

## Sadat under pressure

**THE** student unrest in Cairo has taken on considerable proportions, with a battle that crossed and recrossed the city several times yesterday, until a large number—between 1,000 and 1,500—were arrested and the remainder dispersed by teargas. If the students agree to attend the general meeting called by President Sadat to explain his policies, the situation may become calm again. If they do not, they were previously prepared to look on from the sidelines have been activated by the great number of arrests made, and the violence of yesterday's fighting, then President Sadat may have some hard decisions to make. The least and most urgent demand the students made was that Sadat should come to the university and give them an explanation of his policies. This was not simply a demand for immediate war with Israel, but a demand to know why Sadat should have gone through the charade of his "year of decision," the threats of war, watered down finally to the formula that a decision on war or peace would be taken by the end of the year, all in order to do precisely nothing in the end. The war threat was abandoned? That amounts to a dangerous vote of no-confidence, and it is hardly surprising that Sadat hesitated to take up the challenge to his power and prestige.

One of the points that has been emphasized by the Egyptian students is that they are tired of the "no war no peace" situation and the attendant tensions under which Egypt has been living. There is a suggestion, openly made for the first time, that the Russians are interested in preserving this dangerous equilibrium because it suits their own purposes, and leaves Egypt weak in their power. Also protested vehemently against U.S. aid to Israel, and particularly the promise of further warplanes, but that is scarcely new. Criticism of the Russians has been heard in underground rumblings inside the army from a group that styles itself "Free Egypt," but whose mind is more firmly directed towards war than that of the students, who appeared up to now to be first of all rational political leadership. In the current crisis they may have lost hope of Egypt's ability to achieve a political victory.

The criticism of Russia may have awoken some optimism in the U.S., and spokesmen there continue to speak with some degree of hopefulness about the planned talks, though it has become possible that Sadat should embark on them now after he has repeatedly committed himself to be willing only for talks under Dr. Jarring's auspices. His main preoccupation in the coming weeks or months will necessarily be to rebuild and reinforce his own position. There was a time, certainly, when he believed that an Israeli withdrawal from the Canal, and the re-opening of the waterway to traffic would appear as a major political victory that could set him on the road to further triumph. Now that he has been so sharply challenged by the students for failing to live up to his own repeated declarations, he cannot afford to reverse himself again. It has just now talks which he has just proudly rejected. Yet he may know better than the students that a resumption of war also will not help him.

## ISRAELI PLANES HIT TERRORISTS IN SOUTH SYRIA

**By ZEEV SOHDU, Jerusalem Post Military Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** — Israel Air Force jets early yesterday afternoon swept over the Syria border to blast terrorist concentrations near Dara'a, 45 kms. south-east of Nablus Golan and 11 kms. north of the Jordanian frontier, in the first action of its kind in 18 months.

The planes were not intercepted, did not encounter any anti-aircraft fire, and all returned safely to their bases.

The Israeli Army spokesman said the air strike on the terrorist base at Tel Aviv, near Dara'a, followed a series of attacks against Israeli civilians from Syrian territory. The brief but intensive attack was concentrated on an area occupied by what the spokesman said were several hundred terrorists. The pilots reported direct hits on the targets, the spokesman said.

(The military spokesman in Damascus said Israeli planes attempted to bomb a terrorist base in southern Syria yesterday but were driven off by Syrian aircraft and anti-aircraft fire. "Our forces did not suffer casualties or damage," the spokesman said.)

No additional information was available as to the type of planes that had flown the mission, or precisely when it had taken place.

This was the first Israel Air Force sortie since the 1967 war, when Israeli jets attacked terrorist concentrations on the Lebanese side of the Hermon flank. There were no air Force raids against Syrian territory since June 26, 1970 — a day before Israeli armoured units broke through the Syrian defences in the southern Golan, in a short but telling reprisal attack.

Yesterday's aerial operations came in the wake of a marked increase in the number of terrorist concentrations on the Lebanese side of the Hermon flank. There were no air Force raids against Syrian territory since June 26, 1970 — a day before Israeli armoured units broke through the Syrian defences in the southern Golan, in a short but telling reprisal attack.

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## Warsaw Pact members meet in Prague today

**PRAGUE.** — Communist leaders led by Russian Leonid Brezhnev flew into Prague yesterday for a Warsaw Pact summit meeting on European security.

The Czechoslovak News Agency, said Mr. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, arrived at Prague Airport heading a delegation — including Premier Alexei Kosygin and other party and government officials — for the political consultative meeting of the Communist camp scheduled to open today. Party and government leaders from the other member countries of the alliance — East Germany, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria — also arrived in the Czechoslovak capital.

The two-day meeting is expected to review prospects for the Communist-proposed European Security Conference. The Communists have urged that it be held later this year.

There was a complete news blackout at the meeting. Western correspondents were not allowed to attend the arrival of the delegations at Prague airport. There were no press briefings scheduled on the meeting itself.

The Prague agenda also was expected to include "Further steps toward strengthening of the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries," the Bulgarian newspaper "Narodna Armiya" said in Sofia yesterday.

However, diplomats felt that the participation of Rumania, which has pursued an independent course within the Warsaw Pact in recent years, may hamper such efforts.



Map showing the location of Dara'a, Syria, and the Hermon flank. The map also indicates the positions of Nablus and the Jordanian frontier.

There were no press briefings scheduled on the meeting itself.

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The sources said the East Bloc leaders were to meet for informal talks on world problems last night before the official opening of the talks today.

The Prague meeting will also be attended by members of the Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact "because the character of events in Europe and in the world still continues to be conditioned by force," Czechoslovak television said. Soviet Marshal Ivan Yakubovich, Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact Forces, has already arrived in the Czechoslovak capital.

## Jordan opens bridges to tourists

**Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter**  
The first group of tourists to enter Jordan from Israel since the Six Day War crossed the Allenby Bridge yesterday morning. The crossing came after the Jordanian Government decided to open the river bridges to foreign tourists entering Jordan under the auspices of Arab travel agencies in East Jerusalem.

The Jordanian authorization of tourist traffic from Israel to Jordan is understood to be confined to organized Christian pilgrimages groups.

The group which crossed yesterday consisted of 19 persons, mainly from Illinois, travelling under arrangements made by Franksaker Tours of Atlanta, Georgia, in cooperation with their East Jerusalem agents, Shepherds Tours.

After the 1967 war, tourists wishing to go from Israel to Jordan were compelled to travel to Cyprus, going on from there to Lebanon and Syria — although the Syrian border with Jordan has been closed for the past six months.

## Tomato hits Pompidou

**NIAMEY, Niger (UPI).** — A tomato thrown by a group of African teenagers hit French President Georges Pompidou as he drove into town yesterday to begin a five-day visit to former French territories in Africa.

Mr. Pompidou, standing beside host President Hamani Diori, was driving in from the airport in an open white Cadillac when the tomato struck him on the right jacket pocket. The smudge was clearly seen when Mr. Pompidou arrived at the Presidential Palace.

Mr. Pompidou did not even duck and the motorcade continued while white-jacketed policemen chased the group of boys aged about 14 years who threw the tomato from the roadside.

The incident failed to mar the welcome given Mr. Pompidou by thousands of cheering tribesmen, riding horses and camels. Mr. Pompidou continues to Chad after a 2½ day stop in Niger.

**AFTER MIDNIGHT**  
The Soviet Union last night recognized Bangladesh. The announcement was made in a cable to Bangla Desh leader Sheikh Mujib. (See earlier story on page 2)

**EVENTS OF THE DAY**  
10 a.m.-1 p.m. Conclusion of Debate on "Arya and Elita" and on "Social Problems in Israel"  
2-7 p.m. Opening of Debate on "The Young Reply to Debate: L.A. Finances Generation in the Zionist Movement"  
Mordchael Bar-On, Prof. Leon Ashkenazi, Rabbi Moshe Zvi Neria, M.K. Dr. Allen Pollack  
8.30-11 p.m. Address by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban.  
Election of the Executive.  
Conclusion of Debate on "The Young Generation in the Zionist Movement"

Tickets available at the ticket office from 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

## Egyptian unrest clouds future of U.S. moves

**Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent**  
The turmoil in Cairo has cast doubts on the future of the American efforts to get negotiations going between Israel and Egypt on the opening of the Suez Canal.

Even if President Sadat's regime survives the current unrest, he will not be able to risk cooperating with the U.S. for some time, according to observers in Jerusalem.

As long as the unrest remains confined to the students, Sadat is likely to remain in control. But if it spreads to other groups, especially the army, his grip is likely to falter.

Meanwhile, talks are continuing in Washington between Israel and the U.S. on the assurances requested by Israel before agreeing to talk to the U.S. in Canal negotiations. Despite marked progress, the definition of the U.S. role in these projected negotiations has not yet been agreed upon.

Israel wants the U.S. to confine itself to the role of mediator, without making proposals or taking positions of its own. The differences are considered slight and agreement may be reached this week, in time for the Cabinet to approve Israel's participation in the talks at its Sunday meeting.

## Mirage talks resume in Paris

**PARIS (Reuters).** — Negotiations between Israel and France over 50 Mirage jet fighters, paid for by the Israelis but never delivered, resumed here yesterday with observers seeing little hope of an early settlement of the five-year-old dispute.

Israel Ambassador Asher Ben-Natan had a "working session" with French Foreign Ministry officials — the first since the new President Pompidou earlier this month in an attempt to break the deadlock.

French officials declined to make any comment. The Israelis would only say, "The talks are continuing."

## French pledge aid to Iran for E.E.C. losses

**TEHRAN (Reuters).** — French Finance and Economy Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday promised Iranian assistance in overcoming a trade deficit with the Common Market, which Iranian officials fear could reach \$800m. on account of British entry.

Mr. Giscard made the remarks after morning and afternoon consultations lasting for a total of five and a half hours. Mr. Fukuda said, "We both strongly desired the conclusion of a peace treaty and discussed various pre-conditions to a peace treaty."

Russia promised in 1956 it would return two of the islands — Habomai and Shikotan — if and when a peace treaty was concluded. It later claimed, however, that the territorial issues had been closed under international pacts.

Mr. Gromyko arrived here on Sunday for a six-day visit, and officials believe he was brought here by U.S. and Japanese moves to ward a rapprochement with China at a time when Sino-Soviet relations are still strained.

## USSR-Japan peace treaty aired in Tokyo

**TOKYO (Reuters).** — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and his Japanese counterpart Takeo Fukuda yesterday discussed various pre-conditions to a peace treaty between the two countries.

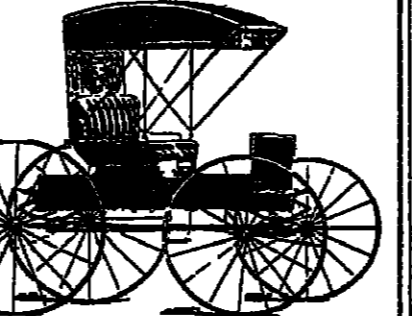
The two ministers also agreed that the Japanese and Soviet Prime Ministers would exchange visits on future dates to be fixed through diplomatic channels. Mr. Fukuda told a press conference.

## Academics call off strike

The strike threatened for today by the country's professionals was called off late last night.

The decision not to strike followed a meeting between representatives of the professionals and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir in Jerusalem.

At the meeting, it was agreed to give the professionals additional literature allowance payments for the past two years.



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# Soviet recognition of Bangla Desh expected

NEW DELHI — Bangla Desh sources here expect Soviet recognition of their country at any moment as a result of a letter from Sheikh Mujib to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Sheikh Mujib's letter clears up an "inaccurate statement" made by Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, which is one reason why the Soviet recognition has not been forthcoming so far.

President Bhutto had asked the Soviet Union to hold off recognition of Bangla Desh, alleging he had an understanding with the Sheikh for a settlement with him that would keep Bangla Desh linked at least loosely to Pakistan. Sheikh Mujib has vehemently denied this statement.

The Sheikh's letter was handed to the Soviet Ambassador in New Delhi for transmission to Premier Kosygin.

West German recognition of Bangla Desh is also likely to be announced soon, Bangla Desh sources here said. Mr. Humayun Rashid Chowdhary, a Bangla Desh envoy, held talks concerning recognition with West German Foreign Secretary Paul Frank here on Sunday.

West Germany says the presence of Indian troops in Bangla Desh is a reason its recognition has been delayed. But Mr. Chowdhary told



Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, now on a five-week poetry reading tour of the U.S., recites his poems to students at Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey, on Sunday. (AP radiophoto)

## Yevtushenko may switch to prose

TRENTON, New Jersey (AP) — Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko recited his poems Sunday with an eager, vibrant musical chorus of Rider College students, after disclosing that he may stop writing poetry and turn to prose following this year.

Clearly enthused by the jazzy musical interpretations of his work, as presented by 13 gyrating, swooning and sometimes crooning members of the Bijou Singers, Yevtushenko rehearsed for a poetry extravaganza at Madison Square Garden next Friday. There he, the Bijou Singers and a cast of well-known poets, including Stanley Kunitz, former Sen. Eugene McCarthy and James Dickey, will perform.

On the ride to the college Yevtushenko said that his current five-week promotion tour may signal the end of his verse.

"I think I will write poetry like crazy all year, then stop," he said. "I think I want to write prose. And it will require me to change my way of life."

## U.S. might base warships in Greece

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek government officials and the American Embassy here refused to comment yesterday on reports that Greece and the U.S. had begun informal discussions on the use of Greek ports as a permanent base for U.S. warships.

The reports, from Washington, said that the two governments were discussing the possibility of setting up permanent facilities for the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Greece. No particular Greek port was mentioned but military and navy experts in Athens commented that the southern coast of Crete would be a more likely site.

They recalled that Vice-President Spiro Agnew, who visited Greece in October last year, spent two days in Crete. He inspected the missile launching site used by Nato member-nations and had discussions with high ranking U.S. officers with the participation of members of the Greek General Defence Staff.

## 15,000 rally as Marcos speaks

MANILA (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, protected by the tightest security arrangements in memory, delivered his annual state of the nation speech before Congress yesterday as thousands of noisy young demonstrators outside protested what they called "poverty and fascism" in the Philippines.

Mr. Marcos' description of the "peace and order problem" as the "most urgent problem of the nation" was underscored by the security arrangements that included a new \$180,000 bullet-proof glass enclosure for the Congress hall and new rules that for the first time forbade Congressmen and their bodyguards from carrying firearms into the chamber.

Hundreds of heavily armed troops and police surrounded the building to hold back an estimated 15,000 demonstrators who burned effigies of Marcos and Uncle Sam, chanted "Hitler Dictator Marcos" and waved red flags.

## Iran frees American girl nursing student

OAKLAND, California (AP) — A U.S. nursing student convicted of anti-government activity in Iran and sentenced to three years' imprisonment has been released without expansion from jail and flown home to Oakland.

Miss La. Bere, 29, was arrested in September while leaving Iran, then sentenced to three years' imprisonment for "activity against the state" for disseminating Communist documents, a sentence later reduced to six months. Miss La. Bere had contended she went to Iran simply to meet relatives of her fiance, Akbar Mottalebi, an Iranian student at California State College.

## Bomb explodes in N.Y. Portuguese Airways office

NEW YORK (AP) — Part of a four-piece bomb exploded in the hallway of the building housing the Portuguese Airways ticket office on New York's Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. No one was injured.

Police at the scene said the bomb caused only slight damage in a stairwell on the second floor of the building, which has an airways ticket office on the ground floor, an airways office on the second floor and a Greek tourist office on the third floor.

Police said two other parts of the bomb were partially ignited.

## Air Force 40 Yemenis die in cholera outbreak

BEIRUT (UPI) — Cholera claimed 40 lives in the last two weeks in Yemen, the Iraqi News Agency said yesterday. The outbreak occurred in al-Hudaidah Governorate, south-west of Sana'a, the agency said.

## 40 freed by Jordan in honour of feast

AMMAN (Reuters) — The Governor of Amman, Mr. Tharwat al-Talhouni, has ordered the release of 40 people in administrative detention, official sources said here yesterday.

MASTER-MIND — A guard at Turin's juvenile prison was revealed yesterday as the master-mind behind a series of thefts in the city. He used boys from the prison to carry out the thefts.

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## Ulster snipers battle British, oil firm bombed

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (UPI) — British troops battled snipers and rounded up at least 25 suspects in Roman Catholic strongholds of Belfast yesterday. Gunmen bombed an American oil company office.

Army spokesmen said troops exchanged fire with snipers who fired between 8 and 12 rounds at them following a commando-style raid on another Catholic stronghold in the capital.

The spokesman said troops with blackened faces detained, at least 25 suspects in a sweep through an apartment complex in the district but later released all but two men. In the dock area of Belfast two men armed with a pistol and sub-machine gun bombed the Mobil Oil Co. office said. There were no casualties.

In Londonderry, a bomb planted by two gunmen in a pub exploded after customers and employees evacuated the building. Police said the explosion and fire that followed badly damaged the pub. There were no casualties, police said.

In Dublin, seven suspected members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) were captured in the British Prison Ship Maidstone last Monday night by hacking their way through one of the ship's barred port-holes.

The men recounted their escape to a news conference organized by the IRA, which claims responsibility for most of the escalating violence in Northern Ireland. They said the hawkeas was smuggled on board the ship in Belfast Harbour.

They said they used shoe polish to blacken their faces, smeared butter on their bodies to protect them from the icy water, slid down the ship's anchor rope and swam 150 yards to shore wearing only underpants.

**SHAPAR**

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## 13,000 Moroccan students strike

RABAT (Reuters) — The National Union of Moroccan Students (UNEM) yesterday called for a strike of 13,000 students at the Mohammed VI University in Rabat to protest against the arrest of two student militants and the "violation" of university premises by police. In a communique, the Union said two student leaders were in custody after being arrested last Thursday with Youssef Benanani, President of the Union, who was later released.

The general university strike came after a series of stoppages in various faculties followed by incidents yesterday after a week-long full following violent disturbances there last week, the worst in Spain for three years.

A Reuters correspondent saw students run out of the biology building to be met by helmeted police wielding long riot sticks. About half a dozen students hurled stones and police waving on the steps hit the fleeing students, beating them about the neck and shoulders as they ran the gamut.

None appeared to be seriously injured and there was no indication of any arrests.

One girl undergraduate, who declined to be named, said 100 students just ended in the building were standing around chanting when policemen came in and asked them to move.

TAKIS — A special five-man team is investigating allegations that are using official cars as taxis for their off-duty hours.

## Spanish students clash with police

MADRID (Reuters) — Clashes between stone-throwing students and police erupted at Madrid University yesterday after a week-long full following violent disturbances there last week, the worst in Spain for three years.

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## U.K. coal strike enters third week

LONDON (AP) — Britain's striking coal miners entered the third week of their national work stoppage yesterday with coal stocks running down and little hope in sight for a quick end to the dispute. Mainly affected were power stations and factories which rely on regular supplies of coal.

The miners have demanded an 11 per cent pay hike from the National Coal Board, and have rejected the Board's offer of 7.9 per cent.

## 56 suspects, arms seized during Istanbul sweeps

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Turkish troops about to search a house in Istanbul during the curfew there on Sunday in the big operation to find leftist terrorists, among them three who are accused of murdering Israeli Consul-General Ephraim Eilrom last May.

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Troops and police detained 56 people, plus arms, ammunition and seven mine detectors during their massive house-to-house search of Istanbul Sunday, martial law authorities announced yesterday.

The search was carried out by about 85,000 men while a rigid 15-hour curfew forced most of Istanbul's population of 3,000,000 to remain indoors. Security forces were under orders to fire if they met armed resistance.

The authorities said 51 of those detained were still being questioned, but were not under formal arrest. The search was for 203 wanted left-wing extremists. Those detained included three prominent political activists, two of them connected with the left-wing Dev-Genc (Revolutionary Youth) organization, known by martial law authorities last year.

But the search apparently failed to uncover three prominent members of another left-wing organization, the more extreme "Turkish Peoples Liberation Army," which spearheaded a wave of politically-motivated bombing and kidnapping in Turkey last year. Their activities prompted declaration of martial law in 11 provinces.

The three Liberation Army members escaped from a military prison in Istanbul seven weeks ago, while on trial for their lives for the kidnapping and murder last May of Israel's Consul-General in Istanbul, Ephraim Eilrom.

## Frederik laid to rest

ROSKILDE, Denmark (Reuters) — King Frederik IX, Denmark's monarch for almost 25 years, was laid to rest in the 12th-century cathedral here yesterday, mourned by hundreds of thousands of Danes who endured biting cold to watch the four-hour funeral ceremonies.

The cathedral is the traditional burial place of Danish kings and Frederik shares his last resting place with 30 of his predecessors.

His funeral was attended by six reigning sovereigns and four presidents, including Israel's President Shazar, as well as dozens of princes, princesses and cabinet ministers from all over the world. Millions saw the ceremony on television.

The king died in hospital on January 14, aged 72. After lying in state in Copenhagen for five days, his body was carried in solemn procession through the streets of the capital yesterday, then it was taken by train to Roskilde for the funeral.

Throughout the ceremonies, carefully planned by King Frederik's widow, Queen Ingrid, as a personal tribute to her husband, the royal bier was followed by members of the royal family, Queen Ingrid and her three daughters and sons-in-law, Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik, Princess Benedikte and Prince Richard of Sayne Wittgenstein, and Queen Anne Marie and King Constantine of Greece.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, took part yesterday in a memorial service for King Frederik held at the Scottish Church of St. Andrew.

## Heart transplant — by Dr. Barnard's younger brother

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South Africa's latest heart transplant patient, 41-year-old Mr. John Montgomery, was progressing favourably yesterday, according to a Grootse Schuur Hospital bulletin.

The condition of Sunday night's heart transplant patient is very good. He is conscious and cooperating, the bulletin said. Mr. Montgomery received the heart of 21-year-old Earl Sme. In an operation performed by Dr. Martinus Barnard, brother of transplant pioneer Professor Christian Barnard.

It was the Grootse Schuur heart team's ninth heart transplant and the first without Professor Barnard, who is on a cruise to South America.

Mr. Montgomery, a father of five and a former miner, had suffered four heart attacks since June 1967, and had been unable to work since October 1968. Mr. Sme died at Grootse Schuur hospital late on Saturday after being assaulted near his Cape Town home, a spokesman for his family told newsmen.



## U.S. space projects dropped

HOUSTON, Texas (Reuters) — The U.S. Space Agency yesterday abandoned a plan for a "grand tour" of the outer planets and scrapped a project to build a big nuclear rocket which might one day have flown men to Mars.

But the two remaining Apollo moonlanding missions, earlier reported threatened, will be flown as planned this year under a \$3.9bn. space budget for the 1973 financial year.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) budget laid before Congress was some \$92m. higher than last year's, but NASA administrator Dr. James Fletcher said the agency planned to maintain its budget around this level over the next several years, avoiding the dramatic peaks in spending associated with the Apollo programme.

The "grand tour" comprised a series of missions to the outer planets, beginning in 1976, by unmanned spacecraft which would take advantage of a rare configuration of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. This alignment, not to be repeated for nearly two centuries, would allow the spacecraft to use the gravitational pull of one planet to swing it around and accelerate the vehicle towards the next one.

Dr. Fletcher reported that this plan, endorsed by President Nixon two years ago in his space programme plan for the decade, had received a less than enthusiastic response from some members of the scientific community and of Congress. In its place, NASA was considering a less costly and complicated mission to Jupiter and perhaps Saturn.

The abandoned nuclear rocket programme, called NERVA (nuclear engine for rocket vehicle application) was a joint project between NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission. It envisaged a 250,000-pound-thrust engine, using a re-actor to super-heat liquid hydrogen.

## U.S. show in Tbilisi

TBILISI, Georgia (UPI) — The U.S. yesterday presented to the Soviet people an exhibition of the latest technology, overcoming damage and delivery problems that cut down the size of the show.

A cultural exhibit called "Research and Development, U.S.A." featuring everything from Apollo-10 to an electric toothbrush, began an 11-month Soviet tour in this capital of the Georgian Republic.

Western diplomats said this show and a Soviet art exhibition now in Washington illustrated the mutual effort to warm relations in advance of the visit of President Nixon in May.

## Iran frees American girl nursing student

OAKLAND, California (AP) — A U.S. nursing student convicted of anti-government activity in Iran and sentenced to three years' imprisonment has been released without expansion from jail and flown home to Oakland.

Miss La. Bere, 29, was arrested in September while leaving Iran, then sentenced to three years' imprisonment for "activity against the state" for disseminating Communist documents, a sentence later reduced to six months. Miss La. Bere had contended she went to Iran simply to meet relatives of her fiance, Akbar Mottalebi, an Iranian student at California State College.

## Bomb explodes in N.Y. Portuguese Airways office

NEW YORK (AP) — Part of a four-piece bomb exploded in the hallway of the building housing the Portuguese Airways ticket office on New York's Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. No one was injured.

Police at the scene said the bomb caused only slight damage in a stairwell on the second floor of the building, which has an airways ticket office on the ground floor, an airways office on the second floor and a Greek tourist office on the third floor.

Police said two other parts of the bomb were partially ignited.

With great sorrow we announce the death of our beloved wife, mother, and grandmother.

**ELISABETH ENGEL (née Jacob)**

The funeral cortege will leave the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for Har Hamezuzot in Jerusalem today, January 25, at 12 noon.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

Dr. Alfred Engel  
Glasman and Zohary families

**Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel**

4 Rehov Hashfela, Tel Aviv

**Nature Preservation Week**  
Jan. 28, — Feb. 5, 1972

On Saturday, Jan. 29, 1972, guides from the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel will be available to take the public on walking tours, for free, as part of Nature Preservation Week, on the following routes:

AREA	ROUTE	MEETING PLACE	TIME
Golan	Tour of Banias Preserve	Givat Habanias Parking Lot	10.00
Golan	Tour of Jordan River, Almagor	Monument at entrance to Moshav Almagor	10.00
Gali Elyon	Tour to Nahal Amud Elyon, Ein Zeitim, Nahal Shehan, Brechet Shehan, Nahal Hatabanot, Nahal Miron	Miron "Delek" station at Miron crossroads	10.00
Gali Ma'aravi	Hanita Lookout, Tel Adar Preserve	Hanita Guest House entrance	08.00
Carmel	Nahal Hama'arot	Nahal Hama'arot Parking Lot	08.00
Gali Ma'aravi	Rosh Hanikra Preserve	Entrance to Yad Leyad Hostel	08.00
Ma'agan Michael	Nahal Hatinim Preserve	South bridge over Parking Lot	a) 06.00 b) 10.00 c) 11.00 d) 12.00
Judean Hills and plains	Caves in Beit Govrin	Next to entrance sign	a) 08.00 b) 11.00
Ein Gedi	Nahal Arugot	Parking Lot at Nahal entrance	a) 11.00 b) 12.00
Ein Gedi	Tour of Nahal Ein Gedi	Yeha Hostel Parking Lot	10.00
Haasharon	Tour of Nahal Foleg	Entrance to Nahal Foleg Preserve, opposite Wingate Institute	a) 08.00 b) 10.00 c) 11.00 d) 12.00

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Family card ILS12 • Single person ILS6 • Holder of student ID

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Given name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Full address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. at work: \_\_\_\_\_  
Enclosed cheque for ILS: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



# Record Nixon budget asks more arms funds

WASHINGTON — President Nixon gave Congress a record \$246,000m. budget for the 1973-4 financial year with increased arms spending and a massive deficit, estimated at \$85,500m. He described his budget yesterday as the strong medicine that was needed to produce more jobs and stimulate the U.S. economy.

### Unprecedented deficit planned to stimulate the U.S. economy

The federal budget for the 1973-4 financial year beginning on July 1, estimated tax receipts at \$230,500m. leaving a deficit of \$85,500m. The budget predicted a huge \$95,500m. deficit for the current financial year, and a total deficit of \$89,500m. during the first three years of Mr. Nixon's presidency.

than the human resources budget, he said, and it precisely reversed the percentages taken by these programmes in 1968, the last full year of Lyndon Johnson's presidency.

Mr. Nixon justified the deficits as essential for stimulating the economy, attacking unemployment, and pressing the fight against inflation. He acknowledged the political risks of deficit financing by saying that it was "strong but necessary medicine... we will stop taking the medicine well before we become addicted to it."

The 1973-74 budget contained no proposals for new taxes and showed a hypothetical "full employment surplus" of \$700m. This is the surplus from estimated revenues that the economy would produce with an unemployment rate of four per cent, compared to the present rate of 8.1 per cent.

National defence spending by the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission, including overseas military aid and nuclear weapons development, was estimated at \$78,510m. in the new financial year, a relatively modest increase of \$280m. and a smaller part than usually taken by defence from the over-all Federal budget.

Most of the increase in spending will be focused on human resources which cover education and manpower, health, income security — notably pensions and proposals to share federal revenues with financially hard-pressed states and cities — and benefits for ex-servicemen.

The President asked Congress to give him the authority to enter into national defence commitments totalling \$85,363m. — \$7,063m. more than actual spending, to finance moves to counter a Soviet drive to overtake U.S. seapower.

Space research and technology spending, which suffered deep cuts this year, will remain virtually unchanged at \$3,131m.

The supplemental budget includes \$113,800,000 for four Boeing 747 Jumbo jets which will be used as an airborne strategic command post by the President, and military chiefs.

The President gave no estimate of the cost of the fighting in Vietnam, but he said the U.S. disengagement involving a reduction of the American troop ceiling from 449,000 men in 1969 to 69,000 by May 1 1972 had helped him divert more money into domestic reforms, despite the rising cost of defence.

The remainder will go on research and development of equipment for the flying command headquarters, speeding up work on the new submarine-launched missile programme and other urgent projects, including ocean surveillance and electronic nuclear protection devices.

Mr. Nixon put no overall price tag on his foreign aid programme, but he asked for a variety of economic and humanitarian aid measures to developing countries that would cost \$2,400m. next year.

A Pentagon spokesman said the U.S. needed to ensure the "responsiveness and survivability" of its airborne control post, because of the momentum of Soviet strategic weapons build-up and the geographic deployment of its nuclear submarine fleet.

Estimated spending on these programmes in the current financial year is about \$2,700m.

Mr. Nixon stressed that defence spending, although rising in the new financial year, would take only 32 per cent of the total federal budget, compared to 45 per cent allocated to human resources.

He seemed to anticipate criticism from abroad that the aid programme was too small when he

said, "The 1973 budget for international programmes reflects both the requirements for foreign assistance programmes in the 70s and the need to measure these programmes against other national priorities."

President Nixon called for a modest \$300m. increase for financing law enforcement, rehabilitation and the courts.

Stating that only local and state police can create an America free of crime, Nixon proposed spending \$2.3 billion.

"Any successful strategy to combat crime must recognize that state and local governments are responsible for most law enforcement in the U.S.," Nixon said.

To help local agencies, Nixon budgeted \$596m. for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a \$170m. increase over 1972.

As usual, the Justice Department received the bulk of the proposed crime-fighting funds, about \$1,500m.

The President said his financial and economic policies had brought the U.S. strongly forward towards a goal of a balanced budget in a time of full employment.

Mr. Nixon said a significant proportion of the deficit was accounted for by a big cut in taxes last year. Americans were now paying \$22,000m. less personal income tax than they did when he came into the White House three years ago.

Mr. Nixon pointed out that the tax cuts were designed to reduce the impact of the federal government on the lives of Americans and "to return power to people" in their own localities.



FRENCH AFRICA'S "Big Two" apparently buried two decades of fierce antagonism recently when Senegal's President Leopold Senghor paid a nine-day, red-carpet visit here to Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny.

# Reconciliation

After 20 years of antagonism, French Africa's "Big Two" have met and ceremonially buried the hatchet. In this article FWF correspondent Ernest Warren shows reports from Abidjan on the "historic encounter" between Ivory Coast leader Felix Houphouët-Boigny and Senegalese President Leopold Senghor.



Both presidents face nationwide student discontent and have closed their main campuses twice in the past year. Senghor seemed to be tougher with his students at first, but has made more concessions to their demands for a more Africa-oriented curriculum. Ufwe has been tougher with young left-wing French teachers, seen as partisans of revolution in Black Africa.

houring Guinea and continuing problems with the press.

His meeting with Ufwe in December in Abidjan was originally planned to take place in Dakar, in 1962. But Ufwe then cancelled his trip in the last moment and the feud became tighter.

Ufwe refused to see two South African white moderates, Roger Egin and Helen Suzman, apparently because they decided to go to Dakar first.

But in November, Ufwe's party daily, "Fraternité-Matin," was instructed to publish praise of the Seneghorian philosophy of negritude and to bury the past.

Prime mover in the reconciliation was almost certainly Senghor, although petulant with criticism or

contradiction, he believes strongly in overt compromise and "dialogue." Both men rule their peoples rather distantly, but differently — Senghor like an old-fashioned headmaster, Houphouët-Boigny like a paramount chief.

Problems with press

Both presidents face nationwide student discontent and have closed their main campuses twice in the past year. Senghor seemed to be tougher with his students at first, but has made more concessions to their demands for a more Africa-oriented curriculum.

Both men suffer from having no public relations systems. Ufwe launched his "dialogue with Pretoria" initiative by virtually bribing French journalists to write about it — offering a free trip from Paris and a week at the luxurious Ivoire Hotel.

Prime mover in the reconciliation was almost certainly Senghor, although petulant with criticism or

lems with the press: he reacted to a crisis early this year with students, peasants and the dominant Murid Moslem sect by banning two French reporters, closing Dakar's only American newspaper bureau and forbidding the sale of "Jeune Afrique," French Africa's main weekly.

The greatest foreign problem shared by the two is their mutual neighbour, President Sekou Toure of Guinea. Wags say the Ufwe-Senghor hatchet was easier to bury because Toure's back was handy.

Both Ufwe and Senghor have ruled their countries for 11 years since independence, and have dominated them for nearly a quarter-century.

Both are turning away from the tedium of domestic political irritations and seeking international fame.

Senghor, who said in 1969 that he would seek a "poetic and academic" retirement in 1977, has now said privately that he plans to stay on until 1983 — by which time he will be 77.

# Vietcong seeks to build the 'modern guerrilla'

By RICHARD PYLE SAIGON (AP). — After years of suffering severe casualties and being hunted down by North Vietnamese regulars, the Vietcong fighter is trying to make a comeback as a new kind of "super guerrilla."

No longer the black pyjama-clad peasant soldier with a homemade wooden shotgun in one hand and a Communist propaganda tract in the other, the new Vietcong requires modern weapons, skilled knowledge in their use, and sophisticated communications gear.

He also is no longer so much the "fish in the sea," living among the rural populace and depending solely on it for supply, information and political support.

Documents and other evidence show that in the past year the Communists have embarked on an intensive programme of rearming, retraining and regrouping for a different kind of war.

In meeting these requirements, Pike said, evidence — including

pleted fact-finding tour of South Vietnam. "Military technology has revolutionized warfare in the last few years and has created a whole new set of tactics," Mr. Pike said in an interview.

He also is no longer so much the "fish in the sea," living among the rural populace and depending solely on it for supply, information and political support.

Documents and other evidence show that in the past year the Communists have embarked on an intensive programme of rearming, retraining and regrouping for a different kind of war.

In meeting these requirements, Pike said, evidence — including

training manuals and lesson plans — indicate the Vietcong have established a programme that "makes it sound like the entire area where they're located is one big school."

At the same time, recruiting policy is putting less emphasis on numbers and more on quality, with qualifying standards including the ability to read and write, at least a fifth or sixth year of schooling, personal letters of reference, and youth.

"What the Vietcong want now are people who aren't just Red, but Red and expert — people who believe in the Socialist cause and have potential competence," Pike said.

Domination of the Vietcong by the North Vietnamese in the last few years, Pike said, has caused the Vietcong to "lose status" among

the people of the South. "Now the North is faced with the problem of trying to build them up again, to say that the Vietcong really are important. Some estimates have been that 80 per cent of the fighting day-to-day was being done by the North Vietnamese. Now they are trying to alter this balance."

From the local populace, Pike believes, the Vietcong guerrillas need only food but not much else; as they can maintain their own warning system" to avoid trouble.

"They'll work to win the people's allegiance but that is most a question of telling the people to keep their mouths shut. Control by the Vietcong has never been a totally voluntary matter."

# U.S. jets in five new encounters

SAIGON (UPI). — American aircraft duelled with missiles and anti-aircraft gunfire from North Vietnam in five fresh encounters. The U.S. command yesterday reported this as the highest number of such incidents since the 1968 bombing halt.

Navy and Air Force planes in three cases attacked the missile and gun emplacements under the rules of "protective reaction," bringing to 15 the number of reaction strikes. This was more than twice the number of such strikes made in all of January 1971, when seven were recorded.

All of the American planes returned safely to their base and carrier bases, spokesmen said, and the results of their counter-attacks with bombs and missiles were not disclosed.

U.S. B52 bombers flew raids in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos overnight after a one-day let-up in their attacks. The command said

all missions in Vietnam were against suspected Vietcong and North Vietnamese troop locations and storage areas near where the boundaries of the three states meet in the Central Highlands.

Allied intelligence reports Communist forces were building up in the region for a possible offensive next month timed for the Tet lunar new year beginning February 15, and President Nixon's visit to Peking a week later.

In yet another incident involving American aircraft, the command reported an Army OH6 observation helicopter shot down in the Mekong Delta, pushing the number lost to Communist fire in the last eight days to seven.

In Laos, North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces extended their control of the main north-south highway in the north central part of the country and cut off the royal capital, Luang Prabang, from Vientiane, the seat of government.

# Move to legalize marijuana may be on ballot

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter). — California voters may be the first in the U.S. to decide whether or not to legalize the cultivation and smoking of marijuana.

A group of prominent San Francisco lawyers, including a former director of the State Bar Association, will submit for public referendum a law for the legalization of marijuana.

Once the Attorney General is satisfied with its wording — he cannot object to the substance of the proposed law, only to the way it is worded — the sponsors will set about obtaining the 350,000 signatures needed to place it on the ballot in November.

The campaign will stress the "decriminalization" of marijuana. The sponsors, who have formed an organization called California Marijuana Initiative (CMI) say that legal costs of marijuana prosecutions now cost the state \$80m. a year.

They also say legalization of marijuana will mean that users of the drug — generally agreed to be non-addictive — will not have to deal with illegal drug merchants, who often encourage users to move on to hard drugs, such as heroin.

Even if the drug is legalized in California, there are still Federal laws against its use. The resultant conflict-of-laws situation would be "an awful legal mess," one state official says.

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BERLINA 1750	4 Doors	152 bhp	IL34,980.-
G.T.V. 1750	2 Doors	152 bhp	IL36,880.-
BERLINA 2000	4 Doors	150 bhp	IL39,980.-
G.T.V. 2000	2 Doors	150 bhp	IL42,400.-

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Three Subsidiaries of **BANK LEUMI** present their Balance Sheets  
LE-ISRAEL B.M.

## BANK LEUMI INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1971

	31.12.70			31.12.70	
	IL	IL		IL	IL
<b>CAPITAL, RESERVES AND SURPLUSES</b>			<b>INVESTMENTS</b>		
Share Capital paid up	17,248,000	17,248,000	Securities	28,166,000	29,645,000
Reserve for proposed distribution of bonus shares	1,725,000	—	Loans	232,629,000	237,544,000
Capital Reserve (including premium on shares IL4,261,000; 1970 — IL5,986,000)	6,156,000	8,583,000	Deposits with the Israel Treasury	350,847,000	186,455,000
General Reserve	4,850,000	3,850,000		661,642,000	453,324,000
Unappropriated balance of profit	468,000	327,000	<b>OFFICE PREMISES IN JOINTLY OWNED BUILDING</b>	—	—
	32,447,000	30,008,000	<b>OTHER ACCOUNTS</b>	14,340,000	17,650,000
<b>CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES</b>	2,700,000	3,000,000	<b>DEFERRED EXPENSES</b>		
<b>OTHER DEBENTURES</b>	502,144,000	309,111,000	(in connection with issue of debentures)	3,640,000	2,538,000
<b>DEPOSITS FOR THE GRANTING OF LOANS</b>	133,224,000	186,459,000	<b>E. I. JAPHET</b> Chairman		
<b>OTHER ACCOUNTS</b>	9,107,000	5,534,000	<b>N. VERLINSKY</b> Member of the Board		
	<u>879,622,000</u>	<u>474,119,000</u>	<b>I. ELLMAN</b> Manager		
				<u>679,622,000</u>	<u>474,119,000</u>

## OTSAR LA'TAASIYA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1971

	31.12.70			31.12.70	
	IL	IL		IL	IL
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			<b>LONG-TERM LOANS</b>	104,887,000	76,194,000
Paid up capital	6,100,000	6,100,000	<b>LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT FROM REPARATION FUNDS, see contra</b>	943,000	1,410,000
Reserves and unappropriated profits	6,448,000	7,217,000		105,830,000	77,604,000
	14,548,000	13,317,000	<b>DEPOSITS WITH THE TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL</b>	204,938,000	140,081,000
<b>DEBENTURES*</b>	284,633,000	186,111,000	<b>AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE IN CONNECTION WITH LINKAGE INCREMENTS ON LIABILITIES</b>	13,088,000	3,430,000
<b>DEPOSITS OF THE TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL</b>	20,098,000	22,345,000	<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	2,420,000	2,119,000
<b>THE TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, for loans to purchase equipment out of reparation funds, see contra</b>	943,000	1,410,000	<b>PREMISES IN A JOINTLY-OWNED BUILDING*</b>	—	—
<b>OTHER DEPOSITS</b>	4,373,000	3,769,000	<b>OTHER ACCOUNTS</b>	1,376,000	6,446,000
<b>OTHER ACCOUNTS</b>	5,339,000	4,009,000	<b>EXPENSES TO BE WRITTEN OFF</b>	2,282,000	1,591,000
<b>GUARANTEES GRANTED</b>	1,826,000	1,755,000	<b>CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES FOR GUARANTEES</b>	1,826,000	1,755,000
	<u>331,760,000</u>	<u>232,746,000</u>	<b>E. I. JAPHET</b> Chairman		
			<b>Y. MACHI</b> Director		
			<b>G. LEV</b> Manager		
				<u>331,760,000</u>	<u>232,746,000</u>

\* Appears in the Balance Sheet at n.v. of ILL—

## YAAD AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LIMITED

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1971

	31.12.70			31.12.70	
	IL	IL		IL	IL
<b>CAPITAL AND SURPLUS</b>			<b>LOANS AND DEPOSITS</b>		
Share capital—issued and paid	6,527,000	6,527,000	Medium and long term loans	159,307,000	119,203,000
General reserve	4,500,000	2,500,000	Deposits with the Israel Treasury	343,401,000	251,619,000
Unappropriated balance of profit	30,000	48,000	Deposit with a banking institution—parent company	—	9,330,000
	11,057,000	9,075,000		502,708,000	380,152,000
<b>DEBENTURES AND DEPOSITS</b>			<b>OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL</b>	632,000	530,000
Debentures	350,779,000	257,798,000	<b>FIXED ASSETS—bank premises</b>	275,000	400,000
Deposits for the granting of loans			<b>SHORT TERM LOANS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS</b>		
From the Government	128,033,000	118,159,000	Short term loans	6,696,000	10,026,000
From banking institutions and others	15,697,000	4,787,000	Sundry debtors and debt balances	4,255,000	3,464,000
Deposits from a banking institution—parent company	1,419,000	3,114,000	Cash in hand (31st December 1970—especially balances with Bank of Israel)	3,000	1,638,000
	495,928,000	377,798,000		10,954,000	15,128,000
<b>OTHER DEPOSITS AND A SHORT TERM LOAN</b>			<b>DEFERRED EXPENSES</b>	375,000	—
Time deposits	50,000	775,000	<b>LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS</b>		
Demand deposits	—	2,061,000	(contra accounts) for guarantees	63,000	60,000
Loans from a banking institution—parent company	1,387,000	1,417,000			
	1,417,000	4,253,000	<b>Dr. E. LEHMANN</b> Chairman		
<b>OTHER ACCOUNTS</b>			<b>E. I. JAPHET</b> Member of the Board		
(31st December 1970—including inner reserve)	6,542,000	6,140,000	<b>A. GREEN</b> Joint General Managers		
<b>LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS</b>			<b>G. KADDAR</b>		
(contra accounts)	63,000	60,000		<u>515,007,000</u>	<u>397,381,000</u>
Guarantees	515,007,000	397,381,000			

הכרזה מן הירושלמי



# Connery returns as bulkier Bond

Diamonds are Forever (Ophir, Tel Aviv), the latest James Bond film, has Sean Connery back in his classic portrayal of Agent 007. Meanwhile, he seems to have put on weight, but is as dashing and well dressed as ever.



At the Cinema

This time, the instructive Bond to put and end to the diamond-smuggling operations of a gang from Las Vegas, headed by that villainous character, Ernst Stavros Blofeld (Charles Gray). Blofeld's plans go far beyond diamond pinching; he wants to hold the whole world up to ransom. Bond manages to escape horrible deaths at every turn, including escape from a sealed casket in a crematorium. There's a marvellous car chase through Las Vegas and, although Bond has not much time for amorous interludes, what there is mostly supplied by pretty Jill St. John. Wilder than ever and really a lot of fun.

and glorying in the headlines about himself. When interest in the news fades, he must himself commit a murder of the same type as the suicide to revive interest. Chance hands him a ready victim.

Tristignant gives up a good, restrained performance and one finds oneself believing the mad obsession that takes hold of an apparently mild man. But Nadine Tristignant's handling of the events occurring around the central character is on the passive side until the dramatic finish.

## Dramatic finish

## Less action

Le Voleur de Crimes (Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv) is a study of an unusual murderer, a man who kills out of desire for notoriety and through boredom with his life as a non-entity.

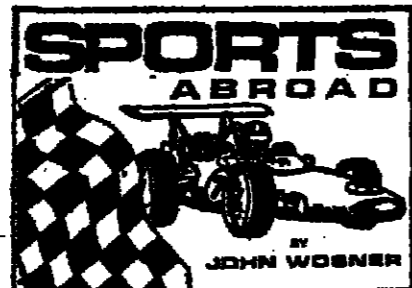
Someone Behind the Door (Alienby, Tel Aviv), Dr. Jeffries (Anthony Perkins) is a neurologist who suspects his wife (Jill Ireland) of infidelity. When one day an amnesiac (Charles Bronson) is brought to his clinic, Jeffries takes him home and effects a plan by which the amnesiac is led to believe that it is his wife who is unfaithful and that he must kill her lover.

It is all presented and directed in a run-of-the-mill manner, with Anthony Perkins looking so handsome that one wonders why his wife disdained him for the lover (Henri Garcin), and Charles Bronson very uncomfortable in a role that calls for more acting and less action than he is used to.

# Ryun's strategy pays off in win over Keino in California mile

WORLD record holder Jim Ryun, making his first start of the indoor season, raced a strategic mile Saturday in the Bunkiet Invitational track meet to defeat Kenya's Kip Keino in 4:06.8.

Neither Ryun nor Keino wanted the lead for the first half-mile and let John Lawson of the Pacific Club set a slow pace of 1:13 seconds for the initial quarter and 2:10.5 for the first 500.



SPORTS ABROAD JOHN WOBNER

Ryun then took the lead and Keino moved up from last place to challenge at the three-quarter-mile mark where the ex-Kansas flash was timed in 3:10.5.

Ryun had too much kick for his African rival, who won the mile at San Francisco Friday night, and held off Keino through a first final quarter in which the American was clocked in 56.8 seconds.

At the same meet, world 400-metre record holder Marilyn Neufville of Jamaica, tore an Achilles tendon and will miss the Olympic Games in Munich. Miss Neufville suffered the injury while competing in a 500-yard race. She shattered the world record by seven-tenths of a second when she clocked 51 seconds in the Commonwealth Games two years ago, and was a strong favourite to win an Olympic gold medal.

The 18-year-old athlete was the centre of controversy last year when she announced that she wanted to run for her native Jamaica in the Olympics instead of Britain where she had lived for the past six years.

She left Britain to live in Kingston last June so that she could be eligible to run for Jamaica in the Olympics following a new ruling which reduced the residential qualification from three years to one.

## SOCCER

CELEBRIA'S Peter Osgood scored a vital goal Saturday and knocked Manchester United off the top of the English First Division. Chelsea upset United 1-0 before a crowd

## TENNIS

AMERICANS Clark Graebner and Tom Gorman won the \$1,000 doubles prize in the Rothmans International indoor tennis tournament in London Saturday.

The Americans, who paired up together for the first time, beat former Wimbledon champion Rich Hewitt and Fred McMillan of South Africa 6-7, 7-5, 6-4, 5-8, 6-4 in a final lasting two hours 35 minutes.

Hewitt and McMillan, the top seeds, had every chance of clinching the match in the fifth set, in the ninth game. But they could not hold off the Americans.

Later in the evening, Cliff Richey, 26-year-old Texan, outlasted Graebner to win the \$3,250 first prize.

Richey, one of the biggest earners on the independent circuit last year, won the 185-minute final by 7-5, 6-7, 7-5, 6-0. For well over two hours it was a close, tense match but mid-way through the third set Graebner started to tire.

Graebner had earlier complained about having to play the singles final after the doubles match.

## RACING

BRITAIN'S reigning world champion Jackie Stewart, pacing off a strong challenge of several international ace, convincingly won the 200-mile (321-km) Argentine Grand Prix Sunday and first points for the 1972 Formula One world title.

Stewart, driving a Tyrrell Ford, took the lead from the start and won by more than half a lap from New Zealander, Dennis Hulme, driving a McLaren, at the finish of the 95-lap race over the Buenos Aires Municipal Autodrome's 3,345.5-metre (2.1-mile) track.

Jacky Ixix of Belgium and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, both in 11-cylinder Ferraris, placed third and fourth, some one lap behind Stewart, followed by Australia's Tim Schenken in a Surtees.

## Leads and Manchester City both won and moved into the joint leadership of the championship race with 26 points from 26 games.

Manchester United, who have led the standings for months, dropped to third place with 25 points. Francis Lee scored his 24th goal of the season to help Manchester City to a 2-1 away win over Crystal Palace. Alan Clarke scored Leeds' winner in a 1-0 success over Sheffield United at home.

Other results:

Arsenal 1, Huddersfield Town 0; Everton 2, West Bromwich 1; Newcastle United 3, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Leicester City 2; West Ham 3, Derby County 3; Wolves 0, Liverpool 0.

The standings after 26 games: 1. Leeds, 26 points; 2. Manchester City, 26 (Leeds has a better goal average); 3. Manchester United (25); 4. Derby (24); 5. Sheffield United (23); 6. Wolverhampton (22); 7. Arsenal (21); 8. Tottenham (20); 9. Chelsea (20); 10. Liverpool (19); 11. West Ham (19); 12. Everton (18); 13. Coventry (18); 14. Newcastle (17); 15. Ipswich (17); 16. Southampton (16); 17. Huddersfield (16); 18. Crystal Palace (15); 19. West Brom (15); 20. Nottingham Forest (15).

# Readers' letters

## Outlets of expression

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — "The State of Israel... will devote itself to developing the land for the good of all its inhabitants... It will rest upon foundations of liberty, justice and peace as envisioned by the Prophets of Israel. It will maintain complete equality of social and political rights for all its citizens." (From Israel's Declaration of Independence).

Notwithstanding the fact that we were raised on the ideals espoused by late 19th- and early 20th-century Zionist thinkers, we came to Israel in partial realization of the existent discrepancy between the stated goals of Zionism and their present application. Moreover, this realization has been reinforced by our living here, so that any misconceptions we may have held about the unky of theory and practice have been discarded. We came, then, not expecting Utopia, but wanting effective and active participation in the life of the Jewish people.

We now realize that we cannot

reach even these modified goals. We write this letter on the eve of the opening of the 28th Zionist Congress, at which time an attempted peaceful demonstration by the various factions comprising the young left was violently suppressed. The reason for the organization of the demonstration was centered on criticism of the financial priorities of the Zionist Congress. That is to say, the demonstrators felt that if money is to be spent on "...developing the land for the good of all its inhabitants..." a fundamental restructuring of priorities is necessary. The demonstrators believed that money is often squandered in world Zionist activities and that this money should be redirected to the solution of the all-too-apparent social inequities within Israel.

We believe that the contention of the demonstrators was and remains valid. However, the verity of their contention is not so much the issue here. Rather, we abhor the unnecessary intervention of the police in a situation which demands a vigorous exchange of ideas. A forum for this exchange is not provided within the framework of the Zionist Congress; it was not allowed to take place outside of the Congress; in fact, such an exchange is never allowed to take place in Israel.

We feel the responsibility to turn to this last remaining outlet of political expression. However, we in no way deem this a substitute for the right of free speech.

ROBERT BRYM  
MERLE ROTHER  
ROSE JACOBSON  
Jerusalem, January 18.

## 'POLITICAL BIGAMY'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Lately the problem of special facilities granted to new immigrants and the resentment it can cause amongst the local residents, is being widely discussed from various angles in the press and TV.

I think it is important to bring into this discussion another aspect of the problem which until now has not been mentioned, namely, the fact that many new immigrants from Western countries remain citizens of their countries of origin in addition to becoming citizens of Israel.

Such a person, holding a foreign passport as well as an Israeli one, has all the advantages of two worlds. In Israel he can enjoy all the facilities granted to a new immigrant — and he can travel all over the world (including Arab countries) using his second passport, and if in trouble, can appeal to his second government. He can vote in the elections to the Knesset and he can also vote for his other government, if he happens to be in his home country at election time.

In my opinion, such political bigamy is undesirable for Israel. Even if the foreign countries do not mind such an ambiguous double citizenship, we, in Israel, should realize that it is not healthy for our young State; it undermines the importance of our statehood and it revives the status of the Golem's wandering Jew. Israel is the terminus where the wandering Jew, at last, unpacks his bags and throws them into the sea. This is the main attraction of Israel — the feeling of "home-at last!" Dual citizenship negates this feeling.

One of the reasons why Israel had the strength to withstand all the dangers and difficulties of its short and turbulent history, was the feeling shared by the whole population that there was no alternative. The dual citizen, by refusing to burn the bridges behind him, cannot truly share this feeling.

I do not suggest that the dual citizenship should not be allowed in Israel. Each immigrant should be free to choose whether he wants to remain citizen of his country as well as being an Israeli citizen. What I do suggest is that special privileges should be granted only to those immigrants who relinquish any other citizenship.

S. ROSOFF  
Haifa, January 17.

# WELCOME OPERATION ISRAEL No. 8

By LOUIS A. PINCUS  
Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive

ON behalf of the Jewish Agency for Israel, I am happy to welcome the United Jewish Appeal's Operation Israel No. 8.

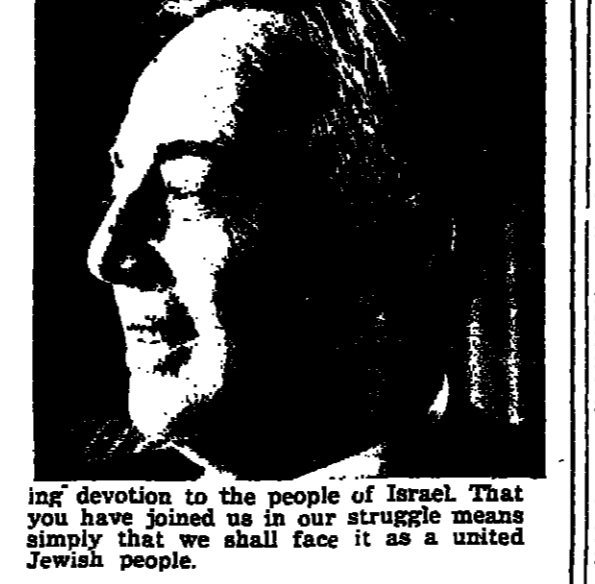
This past year has been one of historic significance in terms of solidification of the entire Jewish people around Israel. The struggle of Soviet Jewry, indeed the courage and fortitude of our brothers under oppression in both the Soviet Union and Arab states, has played an enormously important part in helping us to strengthen and define our purpose. The reconstitution of the Jewish Agency and its far-reaching ramifications strengthens the Jews of the free world in terms of responsibility and cooperation far beyond any formal agreement.

We will need to draw heavily on these sources of strength during the coming year, for despite the fact that we have brought more than 150,000 new immigrants to Israel since the Six Day War, the rate is increasing and we must be ready for every opportunity whenever it arises.

Despite the magnificent achievements we have registered in housing and settlement, in education, in health and welfare services, we have much to do. For the task of unceasing vigilance in a no war, no peace atmosphere and the rising costs of the defence burden, make it imperative that we rise to the ever-increasing responsibility of meeting the human needs of the people of Israel. The period has long since passed when the Israeli taxpayer could help meet these costs.

This is a heavy yoke of responsibility, and it is up to you to understand the nature and dimension of these needs in the light of the situation that confronts Israel's people today. It is up to you to interpret these needs to the members of your home communities, and to emphasize your interpretation with your commitment.

That you have accepted this yoke of responsibility bears no small measure of comfort, and underlines your unwavering devotion to the people of Israel. That you have joined us in our struggle means simply that we shall face it as a united Jewish people.



ing devotion to the people of Israel. That you have joined us in our struggle means simply that we shall face it as a united Jewish people.

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S. ROSOFF  
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# How to report the Middle East

LEXIKON POLITI-SHEL HANIZRAH HATCHON BAME'AH HA-ESRIM (Political Lexicon of the Middle East in the 20th Century). Edited by Ya'akov Shimoni and Eviatar Levine. Tel Aviv, Davar. 352 pp.

Reviewed by Peter Eiman

THIS well-produced volume is intended to meet the needs of the man in the street and provide him with background information about the countries, the political major personalities of the entire Middle East in the present century. In some 300 double-columned entries, but legibly printed pages, the editors have managed to pack in a surprisingly large amount of facts, right down to the end of 1970. Added to this, the book is plentifully supplied with relevant illustrations, maps and statistical tables, all happily enough at the right pages. It should serve as a very helpful reference book for the intelligent observer of the Middle East scene.

est with which I am familiar, I have found little to quibble about. Room has very rightly been found for evaluations of the regional interests and policy of the great powers, with enough of the historical background to help make them comprehensible and perhaps also to chart their probable future course. While the entries about individual persons are necessarily very selective and perfunctory in content, the major basic topics are treated with considerable thoroughness. Above all, the treatment is admirably objective, a feature which deserves particular mention. The editors are justified in their claims in this direction. One should add that all the contributors are Jews. The editors also claim that so far as they are aware this is the only publication of its kind in any language. Since so much prejudice, ignorance or at the best misunderstanding of the local situation, especially where Israel is most closely and vitally concerned, it would seem well worth considering wider circulation of the book in other languages at a reasonably low price.

# ... and how not

THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 1971-72: A Survey and Reference Book, 18th Edition, London, Europa Publications. 903 pp. £7.50.

Reviewed by Meron Medzini

THE appearance of another reference volume of the respected Europa Publications editions is an important event. As usual, the present volume is up to date, generally accurate, full of information, and presented in a readable manner. I have always been impressed by the thoroughness and detailed coverage of the countries in our region. Yet there are a number of flaws which become apparent after careful reading of certain sections. It is hard to escape the feeling that there is an unfriendly attitude to Israel. This country is described "as the main element in the present day politics in the Middle East" (p.15) to the exclusion of other weighty factors such as Soviet involvement, the inter-Arab struggle and internal Arab developments. In treating terrorist activities and camps the word "alleged" is often used: the major Fatah base at Karamah which Israeli forces raided in March, 1968 is "alleged" to have been a guerrilla camp. Arabs of the administered areas are referred to, according to convenience, now as "Palestinians," then as "West Bank Jordanians." The author of the general introduction summing up "The Year in the Middle East," who signs himself only "P.F.," has decided that "the idea of a Palestine state has faded and all that Palestinians can look forward to is a second class existence in either Israel or Jordan." This statement is not explained, and certain basic facts concerning the West Bank, such as the Open

Bridges and the extensive commercial and other traffic across them, are barely mentioned. P.F. also writes that Israel's counter-terrorist action last August "led to a call by the guerrilla organizations for a seven day general strike in August, which was widely observed by Palestinians." It was not. Concerning Israel's economy "W.R.F." writes: "The advances achieved both in agriculture and industry have been very great but some restriction of consumption of food and clothing is still necessary." Relations in Israel ended in 1958. The bomb in Jerusalem's Ben Yehuda Street in February, 1948, which killed more than 50 Jews, is called an Arab and not a British bomb by one "E.B." There is little on the Arab invasion of new born Israel in 1948. The Jordanian attack on Israel on June 5, 1967 is elegantly and positively described by the same E.B. as "Jordanian forces left their defensive positions." E.B. also comes up with an interesting explanation as to why we have a uncameral parliament: "The extreme buoyancy and self-confidence of Israel's leaders led them to create a single-chamber assembly." These examples are annoying, but they do not detract from the general usefulness of the volume. The bibliography could be updated and some Who's Who list could stand some judicious revision.

# Poetry: belief and meaning

BERNARD Kops' poems in "For the Record" are, at their worst, precisely that: editorial assertions of the poet's proper feelings. He ends his poem, "Russia — Holter Than Thou Russia" with poetically weak sarcasm: *Russia / Holy Russia / Holter than thou Russia / You dare, you bloody well dare / Oh Russia, you make me sick /* Something far stronger than slangy sarcasm seems required to conclude the poem's listing of Russia's betrayals of Jewish and Czech minorities, its signing the pact with the Nazis, and its "plans" for Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in 1947. While Russia is all he says it is, I don't think the poem either creates my belief or even directs it with emotional intelligence.

FOR THE RECORD: Poems by Bernard Kops. London, Secker and Warburg. 64 pp. £1.50. AFTER THE ARMIES HAVE PASSED by Jascha Kessler. N.Y., New York University Press. 64 pp. \$4.50. CONFORMED TO STONE by David Jaffin. N.Y., Abelard-Schuman. 32 pp. \$2.50. SELECTED POEMS by Dannie Abse. Oxford University Press. 95 pp.

Reviewed by Richard E. Sherwin



DANNIE ABSE

At his best, as in "Whatever Happened to Isaac Babel?" Kops merges his public and political themes and manner with his biographical achievement of maturity, by contrasting his own youthful left-wing idealism with the enthusiasm of today's youthful "sitters down for peace" in the "windy Judas corner" of "Slogan square." Isaac Babel was betrayed and forgotten, by Russia and the liberals, in his youth. So he says to the sloganers: *I think often of Isaac Babel, / of his unending death, / And as I walk away from you, / I know that I am all full up / I am all full up with people, / I have no vacancies.* Compare the quiet desperation of the next line — "Suicide at forty would be mere exhibitionism" — to "Oh Russia, you make me sick," and I think the difference becomes clear between journalistic verifiability and the poetry deriving from personal involvement with public issues which marks Kops at his best.

most of Kessler's poems: what justifies the speaker's tone of superiority, especially when the allegory has failed to make the tawdry situation coherent, let alone significant.

JASCHA Kessler's poems focus on the psychological devastation of unnamed persons and their usually unsuccessful attempts at reconstructing their lives "After the Armies Have Passed." His armies are primarily of abstract, destructive forces operating on a battlefield between two lovers, the casualties being restricted to a very narrow circle of friends. Unfortunately, the causes of war are rarely if ever made clear, with the result that the devastation oddly enough seems insufficient suffering for characters who seem gratuitously nasty rather than pathetic or tragic. In "After the Party," only the speaker is awake in a smoke-filled room at early morning where the other party-goers are "sprawled, stale and stupid / in the trash of broken lives / they would never need again." If this insult is not gratuitous, the speaker's situation and character must be established as different and superior. Yet as he climbs the stairs to a rendezvous with his beloved, he turns to look down on them "only once to look at what we had been doing." So he too did the same, was no different. His virtue is perhaps only that he is awake, while they're in a drunken stupor.

DAVID Jaffin's poems in "Conformed to Stone" deal like Kessler's with the psychological subtleties of the heart. And we don't have to worry about failures in either characterization or allegory, for these techniques just don't appear. His range and technique are more limited than either Kops' or Kessler's, but within it, he does — unlike Kessler — have some success. — though all in a very minor key. One can summarize his images (and thus his perception of the external world) as birds, leaves, winter, autumn, sun, grief, sea, snow, pain, flight, and light. These nouns, moreover, are rarely particularized. Once they may have been crows, oakleaves, dust-snow, dead sun, cowbirds, or green moonlight. But not any more. The world has been abstracted into classes. When his poems come alive, their life is usually found neither in nouns nor in verbs, but in

But someone else is awake: "somewhere (i.e. in the third stanza) — a girl sobbed / softly and beyond control." So he's not unique, only impervious or as yet unravaged. Upstairs, the speaker proceeds "down that strict bleak hall / past exhausted bedrooms / towards the malicious door / that had resisted... (his) strength / till now — when it was so late / when it swung in like a trap / upon your naked laughter." Aside from all the personified architecture, and abstracted nakedness, the question remains, as in

shadow of winter, birds throned to the sharp snow against the unbroken sea, the snow high in the dark." (This taken out of the stanza-form, is the poem.) For my taste, I find the world too "conformed to stone," too quickly swallowed back into the mind's intellectual and emotional stasis. Even here, at its best, it seems like such an enervated pain, a very little thing. However much beautiful and always sad, a pebble instead of a boulder, a cliff or a mountain of the heart.

DANNIE Abse's "Selected Poems" seems to me to contain most of the others' virtues with almost none of their vices. If one compares, for example, Kops' "Whatever Happened to Isaac Babel?" with Abse's "After the Release of Ezra Pound" where both poets' private feelings are expressed in a public and political context, one finds Abse emphasizing the public importance of his personal disgust at Pound's silence about his complicity in the death of those the Fascists and Nazis killed. One of Abse's friends wrote a poem asking "the ancient Hebrew poets to forgive" Pound's faults, involving Walt Whitman and Thomas Jefferson. I assume as defenders of freedom of speech and thought. Addressing his friend, Abse turns this freedom around bitterly: *Why, Paul, if that thinking distance between us were merely a journey long enough to walk the circumference of a Belsen / Walt Whitman would have been eloquent, / and Thomas Jefferson would have cursed.*

Although Abse's allegories, unlike Kessler's work, even at their most complex, as in "The Shunters," I find a kind of limitation in Abse's poems similar to that in Jaffin's. Where Jaffin restricted his images to a few recurrent nouns, thereby narrowing his world of reference, Abse restricts his speakers to carefully delimited roles, thereby narrowing the depth of expression and variety of tone available to his poems. Lover, poet, middle-aged man, Jew, whimsical satirist, passionate observer — never really confessional, never really passionate, and yet... he always seems to be going in that direction. At times he pulls off very powerful results by an apparently unprepared shift from formal role to human being behind it, as at the end of "Interview with a Spik' Healer." The speaker is a satirical journalist, but... he concludes: *Let him, in faith, stare on / I locate his faith, / the disease and the sanctimonious lie / that cannot cure the disease. My need, / being healthy, is not faith: but to cause the day / I become mortal the night my father died. / Both doctor and son appear here suddenly, as human being behind the interviewer, and force a re-examination of the earlier parts of the poem, which at least minimally support their emergence here.*

For conclusion I shall simply assert that I wish Abse would move out of the "roles" for a while, for I think they are limiting his development as a poet. It's time for him, and me, to go elsewhere. Dr. Sherwin is Lecturer in English Literature at Bar-Ilan University.

# Two basic books of Jewish geography

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE TO JEWISH LANDMARKS OF EUROPE by Bernard Postal and Samuel H. Abrahamson. N.Y. Fleet Press. 342 pp. \$3.95. THE JEWISH TRAVEL GUIDE 1972 by "Green Flag." London, Jewish Chronicle Publications. 338 pp. 50p.

Reviewed by Geoffrey Wigoder



The 11th-century "Rashi Synagogue" in Worms, West Germany.

THE Jews are really one large fraternity. They can travel anywhere around the world like any other tourist — but let them meet another Jew (and much of the fun of travelling is in identifying other Jews and engaging in what is known as "Jewish geography," on the road, in a hotel, in a town — identifying, locating, describing a wide variety of places for the interested visitor to look up. It contains a wealth of fascinating information and piquant details.

But a word of warning should be added. Do not rely on it too cheaply for facts. I tried out a few communities I know well and in some cases — although by and large the material was correct — there was sprinkling of inaccuracies. And, sometimes, it stretches the point a bit. It is true that Lord Macaulay made a speech in 1835 advocating the removal of Jewish disabilities, but I doubt if this makes his home in London a Jewish landmark. In any case, it will certainly take this book along next time I am in Britain.

The "Jewish Travel Guide" is a handy annual which contains facts — giving the addresses of synagogues and institutions — as well as Jewish hotels and restaurants (with an indication of the standard of their kitchen). It will also guide the interested tourist to restaurants, Jewish golf clubs, Mikvas (ritual bath) in Gibraltar, and such London tourist sights as Shalom Research Laboratory, the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish People, and the Jewish Marriage Education Council. It contains information on all parts of the world — from address for contacts in Lebanon to the half-dozen synagogues of Zambia.

No Jewish tourist should feel lonely with all these addresses in his pocket. The two books under review are intended to serve the Jewish tourist.

# PSEUDO — PHILO

THE BIBLICAL ANTIQUITIES OF PHILO. Translated by M. R. James, with Prolegomena by Louis H. Feldman. Appendixes and index. New York, Ktav. 449 pp. \$19.95.

THE work under review is another fine volume in the admirable Ktav Biblical Studies series. It is a superbly annotated "Biblical Antiquities" supposedly written world to King David, and, to apply a contemporary term, gives us the "highlights" of this time to be "our oldest substantive Midrashic work" and "one of our most important sources of information for Jewish ideas and beliefs of the early Talmudic period." The work, neglected for centuries, is generally dated to late in the first century C.E. As such it is of additional significance for the contemporary light it may shed on early Christianity. The anonymous author's subtitle reads: "The history of Philo, from the beginning of the world to King David," and, to apply a contemporary term, gives us the "highlights" of this time to be "our oldest substantive Midrashic work" and "one of our most important sources of information for Jewish ideas and beliefs of the early Talmudic period." 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# 'Missing \$97,698': Still questions

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE missing \$97,698 has been found. What was still not clear as the Wilkon Commission of Inquiry into the Netivei Nefesh affair concluded its discussion yesterday was where the money had been, and how and why it got there.

Last week, during the testimony of Mr. Eliazhu Miron, a director in the foreign prospecting company Midbar, the Commission heard that Mr. Mordechai Friedman, the general manager of Netivei Nefesh, owned Midbar, which had bought his private oil company Continental, \$97,698. Mr. Miron also said that later in March of this year, Midbar had written off the debt in favour of Mr. Friedman, and that this money later — in December 1971 — appeared at the Ministry of Defence in the form of a donation.

The question arose as to why Midbar had decided to write off the debt. Was it, as Mr. Miron suggested, that Midbar had in fact undertaken to pay the Ministry of Defence \$150,000 towards the building of an airstrip at Santa Caterina and had only paid one-third of this sum, thus leaving the remainder to Mr. Friedman? Or was it a case of "bribe" as claimed by Mr. Ram Caspi, appointed counsel for Dr. David Neer, the Development Ministry geologist whose original complaint on Netivei Nefesh led to the establishment of the Commission. These questions were supposed to have been cleared up yesterday by Mr. Leoni Goldschmidt, who acted as both Continental's liquidator and Midbar's accountant in Israel.

It would be difficult to say that Mr. Goldschmidt managed to present a clearer picture on what happened than before. If anything, his evidence yesterday only added several more questions.

It can only be hoped that when he appears again tomorrow some of these will be answered. Basically, Mr. Goldschmidt's version of what happened is this: Midbar bought Continental for \$700,000 in January, 1969. Midbar was a prospecting company, and intended setting up a subsidiary, Midbar Drilling Ltd., to use the equipment which had been bought from Mr. Friedman. This took nearly a year to do and in the meantime Continental, in voluntary liquidation, continued to drill in Ghazal on their behalf. Mr. Goldschmidt, as both the liquidator and Midbar's accountant, passed on the Jewish money from one account to the other. An additional complication was that Midbar wanted to keep its operations unknown, and in Lebanon used Continental to pay its wages of \$100,000. At the end of this long and complicated process, Continental in liquidation owed Midbar Drilling Ltd. \$97,698, which represented the balance between what had been forwarded to Continental for its services, and Continental's expenses. All this happened in 1970.

The next we hear of the deficit owing to Midbar is in May, 1971, when Mr. Goldschmidt received a telegram telling him to cancel the debt. Then in December, after the Commission started probing the entire complex of relations between Midbar, Netivei Nefesh and Mr. Friedman's Continental, the money suddenly appeared at the Ministry of Defence — on Mr. Friedman's orders — without any official request for the money having been addressed to Mr. Friedman.

Meanwhile, the \$97,698 was invested in a foreign currency account and in shares and securities in Geneva, Mr. Goldschmidt disclosed. During the penetrating questioning of State Attorney Gavriel Bach, it became clear that it was Mr. Friedman — or more correctly Continental in voluntary liquidation, which is Mr. Friedman's company — who benefited not only from the interest earned by this sum, but also from the fact that the Israel pound was devalued from 3.50 per dollar to 4.20 in August, 1971. The Ministry of Defence received the equivalent of \$97,698 in Israel pounds at the old exchange rate, or \$23,000, also as pointed out by Mr. Bach, at no stage did Midbar make it clear, or even mention, that the money it owed the Defence Ministry should be drawn from the \$97,698 written off in Mr. Friedman's favour. Mr. Miron knew about the airfield and the money Midbar had to pay the Ministry of Defence, but claimed that Midbar, which ceased operations in Israel in 1970, was no longer obligated to take good the promise for the balance of the money it had offered to donate to the Ministry of Defence.

Mr. Goldschmidt said yesterday that he too had been given no reason why his clients were dropping Mr. Friedman's debt, but that he was only told to wait for further instructions. The fact that the only way being held for paying towards the airstrip never came up, so, apparently, two Midbar directors, Jim Oakes and Bill Forder, are unaware of the arrangement whereby Mr. Friedman would make of their company's promise to a Defence Ministry. When he ordered the debt cancelled the only reason given by Mr. Oakes was that it was in the interest of Midbar. When seen in the broader spectrum of Mr. Friedman's relationship with Midbar as the Government negotiator with that company, word "interest" takes on a different light. Was the cancellation of the debt indeed a "bribe" as claimed by Mr. Caspi, or is Mr. Friedman's statement that at no stage was Midbar dependent on Mr. Friedman's "good offices" and thus in no way to gain by bribing him, correct. As stated, what is clear is far is that the money was in Continental's possession in return for liquidation which benefited the interest change in dollars until the money was handed over to the Ministry of Defence in December this year. A month before the Commission started its hearing. When Mr. Bach rested, the questioning was taken up by Mr. Caspi,

who hardly had time to get into gear before recess was called. Most of the half hour he had with the witness was taken up by a dialogue between the lawyer and Justice Wilkon, discussing what the Justice called a "far-fetched theory" in which Mr. Caspi tried to prove that the sum cancelled by Midbar was not what Continental owed them in March, 1971, but another sum which had been agreed upon in 1969. Midbar, according to the books, said Mr. Caspi, had to collect not \$97,698, but nearly \$88,500 from Continental according to the December 31, 1970 balance sheet, which was the last recorded statement of account before the debt was written off.

Mr. Goldschmidt, who had been under no small strain for most of the morning, took advantage of the debate to regain both his composure and his sense of humour. When asked, in the final question of the day, why the donation had only been made in December 1971 — after the Commission began its hearing, he answered: "I suppose if the hearing had been in March it would have been made then." Perhaps that was a joke.

TEL AVIV. — A foreign air force has filed a "letter of intent" with the Israel Aircraft Industries for the purchase of 18 Arava aircraft (military version). The Jerusalem Post learned from well informed circles here on Sunday. The deal is estimated at some \$9m. There are now 10 Arava aircraft on an additional 28 aircraft, but conclusion of all these deals hinges on the credit to be made available by the Government, since I.A.I. is incapable of financing the production on its own. A 20 per cent cash down payment, plus long-term, low-interest credit rates, are considered "normal" in the highly competitive aircraft market, The Post was told. There are now 10 Arava aircraft on the company's production lines. By the end of this year, production should reach four planes per month. I.A.I., however, will have to sell some 128 aircraft (at over \$400,000 each) to break even.

The civilian version of the Arava is powered by two Pratt and Whitney (American) turboprop engines. U.S. Federal Aviation Authority licensing for the aircraft is expected by March. The military version does not need any flight authorization.

The I.A.I. management is convinced that it will be able to do much better than break even on both the military and civilian versions of this short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) aircraft, pointing to the success of the Gabriel sea surface-to-surface missile as an example.

The Gabriel missile system, including the launchers and electronics to go with them, have already earned the company some \$30m.

More flats urged on top of existing Tel Aviv houses

By SARAH HONIG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

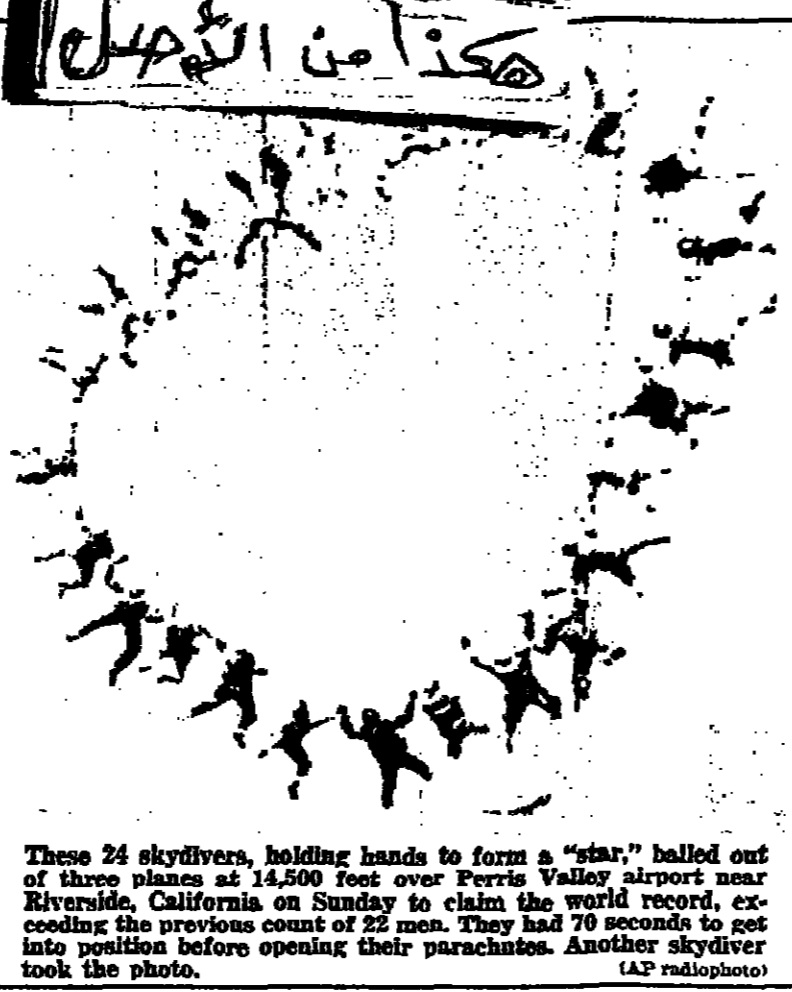
TEL AVIV. Mayor Yehoshua Rebovitz yesterday proposed the speedy construction of 5,000 apartments for immigrants in the heart of Tel Aviv, by adding storeys to some 2,000 existing buildings.

Speaking to the City Executive, the Mayor explained that many small two-storey houses were put up during Tel Aviv's first years in neighbourhoods where the construction of taller buildings is permitted today.

He plans to meet with the landlords' representatives this week, explain his plans and seek their cooperation.

A team of City housing experts is to study all aspects of the plan and decide whether the new apartments are to be offered for sale or rent. When they finish their work, a detailed plan will be submitted to the Government. The first phase of this study is expected to be completed in a fortnight.

IS TORAH SCROLLS, donated by the Canadian Mizrahi Organisation, were handed over to representatives of Georgian-immigrant communities, Natral settlements, I.D.F. units and Ezer Aviva yeshivot in a ceremony at the Chelal Shalom, Jerusalem, yesterday.



These 24 skydivers, holding hands to form a "star," bailed out of three planes at 14,500 feet over Perris Valley airport near Riverside, California on Sunday to claim the world record, exceeding the previous count of 22 men. They had 70 seconds to get into position before opening their parachutes. Another skydiver took the photo. (AP radiophoto)

Increase in orders for Arava aircraft

Europe flights more costly

## Supreme Court denies application for Israeli 'le'om' classification

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on September 22, 1970 (in C.C. 907/70).

The appellant, Dr. George Tamarin, had declared for Population Registry purposes, in 1969, when he came to Israel from Yugoslavia, that his ethnic group (le'om) was Jewish and that he had no religion.

In 1970, after the Law of Return had been amended to define "Jew" as being "someone born of a Jewish mother who has become converted to Judaism, and has no other faith"; a concomitant amendment of the Population Registry Law, 1965, gave the same definition to a person belonging to the Jewish ethnic group. Dr. Tamarin applied to the Tel Aviv District Court for a declaratory judgment to the effect that his ethnic group was "Israeli".

He needed some form of public certificate testifying to his change of ethnic group before he could have such change entered in the Population Registry and hence in his identity card. He based his application on his claim that he no longer felt himself to be ethnically Jewish, as he had felt in 1949, because of the change introduced by the amended law into the concept of "Jew" and that, on the other hand, he considered in all good faith that he was ethnically Israeli, as defined by the amended law.

The District Court dismissed Dr. Tamarin's application on the grounds that there was no such thing as an "Israeli" in contradistinction to a "Jewish" ethnic group. In his appeal to the Supreme Court, Dr. Tamarin appeared on his own behalf and was also represented by Mr. E. Zichrony. The State was represented by State Attorney Gavriel Bach.

Judgment

The President, who delivered the main opinion of the Supreme Court noted at the outset that he was prepared to assume that the appellant felt in all good faith that he was ethnically an "Israeli" and not a Jew. However, he continued, the appellant's claim that he was ethnically entitled to have his ethnic grouping registered as "Israeli" instead of "Jewish" would only follow if he could prove that in fact such an ethnic group did exist.

The President then went on to discuss, in great detail, the appellant's attempt to prove his thesis that in the period of time between the present and the creation of the State of Israel the concept of an Israeli ethnic group had become crystallized, which thesis he had based on quotations from three books: "Israelis and Jews" by Professor Simon Herman, "End of the Jewish People" by Prof. Georges

not, held the President, be said to constitute a competent expert opinion in favour of the appellant's thesis. For all that Prof. Friedman purports to find in his book is that on the basis of his own personal experience — as gained from two visits in 1963 and 1964 — he has clear indications that a new people is being created in Israel which will in the future take the place of the legendary Jewish people. He too, however, found an interdependence between the Israelis and the Jews of the Diaspora, even in 1963-64, before the experience of the Six Day War revealed the strong bonds of solidarity which exist between the Jews of Israel and those of the rest of the world. Furthermore, some of the opinions expressed in his book — such as the indifference of the sabras to the Western Wall and their lack of enthusiasm for their Jewish identity — were later disproved by the reaction of the young soldiers to the capture of the Wall and the re-awakening of Jewish consciousness even amongst certain kibbutz members.

The President then went on to dismiss Isaac's "American Jews in America" as having little relevance to the matter at issue, and the statement of Mrs. Tamar Shrik, a psychology lecturer (to the effect that she knew lots of young people who regarded themselves as being ethnically Israeli, as distinct from Jewish) as constituting no proof whatsoever of the existence of an Israeli ethnic group.

Having found that the appellant had failed to produce proof of the existence of an Israeli ethnic group he could, said the President, have contented himself with that and dismissed the appeal at this stage. But he felt it incumbent upon himself to strengthen his conclusions with some additional reasoning, based on concepts of nationalism and nationhood. In accordance with these concepts, he continued, national self-determination is intended for nations and not for fragments of nations, and if every group and segment were allowed to claim the right to national self-determination, this would lead to the political and social disintegration of the nation as a whole. In the case of the State of Israel, he went on to note, it was established, in the words of the Declaration of the Establishment of the State, as "the Jewish State in Eretz Israel," by virtue of "the natural right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their own sovereign State," and because it "was the birthplace of the Jewish people and here their spiritual,

views expressed therein could

abandonment of the State, there should be a handful of people — or more — who seek to separate themselves from the Jewish people as a whole and adopt the status of an Israeli nation, this separatist tendency would not be a legitimate and justifiable attempt at nationhood, but an attempt on the part of a fragment of the nation to cause the social and political disintegration of the nation as a whole.

In the light of the above fact, held the President, it must perforce be concluded that when the legislature enacted the Population Registry Law they did not for one moment envisage the possibility of an Israeli ethnic group or the possibility that a Jew would consider himself as belonging to such an ethnic group and ask to be registered as such. When, therefore, a Jew does seek to be registered as belonging to an Israeli ethnic group, he should not be allowed to do so.

(To be continued.)

# Bazak's latest culinary critic rains forks on Israel restaurants

By MARK SEGAL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVRAHAM LEVI, 36, who founded the Bazak-Israel Guidebook Publishers Ltd. in 1965, last year sold 60,000 copies of the 1971 edition of the Bazak Israel Guide in English, Hebrew, French and German. Harper and Row of New York are selling the Bazak guides to Israel and Rumania and plan to handle a similar volume in Spain and possibly East Africa. Bazak is now working on guides to Yugoslavia and Greece.

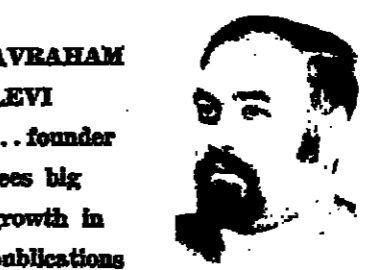
Mr. Levi's first venture in the tourist field, back in 1963, was "This Week in Israel" which has grown from 50,000 copies a year of 16 pages each, to one and a half million 80-page copies of "This Week" in 1971.

Starting off in a tiny office on Derech Petah Tikva here, the enterprise now occupies an entire building in Kiryat Hamela — the Tel Aviv light industrial estate bordering on Jaffa, housing a printing plant and all the departments of a publishing company and employing 40 persons.

Mr. Levi has helped set standards for Israeli restaurants by means of the Bazak Restaurant Guide, an integral element of the Guide Book for the past seven years. The award of Bazak certificates by the Tourism Minister has become an annual event setting the tone for professional qualifications in Israel's restaurants. This year's took place last Thursday.

The policy is for a talented amateur to serve as the anonymous taster who decides on the grading of restaurants. This year's selection however will most certainly arouse controversy among gourmets, and among others who go to restaurants.

The taster this year was a Tel Aviv lawyer, Haim Litvinsky, of the family that founded Tel Litvinsky. After studying some of his choices for forks (the degree of excellence)



AVRAHAM LEVI ... founder sees big growth in publications

We may wonder about his judgment.

It simply rains forks in the Restaurant Guide for 1972-3. This restaurant-giver does not see how Mr. Litvinsky would have decided to expand the top place of Israel's restaurants fourfold in one year. Surely miracles don't happen, even in this country. For years Emile Gatlan has maintained his Casba at the pinnacle of our restaurants; all Bazak tasters until now have acclaimed Casba as the only "four fork" establishment in Israel. In Mr. Litvinsky's ratings, there are three others — the Pe'er in Jerusalem and Gali Gondola and Restaurant at the Top in Tel Aviv. Personally, I think the choice of the Pe'er is indefensible.

Mr. Litvinsky says he visited the 100 restaurants figuring in the Guide during three and a half months and notes that there is only — to his mind — one high-class kosher restaurant "in the grand style," which is the Pe'er. Generally speaking, he finds this country lacking in places to eat good East European food, with such exceptional examples as Lipsid in Jaffa (two forks) and the Dan in Tel Aviv (one fork). How Mr. Litvinsky could possibly give "Mein Mames Essen" in Tel Aviv two forks is beyond my understanding, especially as its prices are outrageous (IL110 for 2) compared to Casba's IL95 for the couple. That he gave Jerusalem's

"Mandarin" three forks is quite justifiable, but that he gives the Citadel restaurant, also in Jerusalem, two forks is difficult to explain. I was very glad to see that he gave "Versailles," the Tel Aviv (Rehov Ben Yehuda) restaurant, three forks. Jacques Benat who brought his family and his Paris restaurant (in Place Victor Hugo in the Passy Quarter) to Tel Aviv, deserves the award.

As for the choice of Italian-style restaurants, Mr. Litvinsky must have been in an extremely forgiving mood when awarding three forks to "La Barchetta" in Tel Aviv, with two forks going to Alla Gondola in Jerusalem. His decision to give the new Me and Me Italian restaurant in Jaffa three forks is also hard to swallow, particularly when he gives only two forks to Casa Mia, the nicest Italian trattoria in Tel Aviv. Why Mr. Litvinsky should award two forks to the El Mar, the Tel Aviv fish place, is again quite incomprehensible, especially in view of the prices (IL100 for 2). I also protest at the award of even one fork to Lucullus (in Tel Aviv's Kikar Malchei Israel) where the food was uneatable the last time we were there.

On one issue I am ready to applaud his choice — three forks to Pross of Haifa. Some of his discoveries: Gino, an Italian pizzeria in the Old City of Jerusalem; Gerardo, a strictly kosher restaurant in Jerusalem's Rehov Malchei Israel; Tiran (three forks) in Eilat; and Cassit in Beerseba.

Some tasters focus on the cuisine, others on the general ambience, plus, when awarding citations; Mr. Litvinsky has a thing about WCs, and reserves his superlatives for them; for example, on Lipsid, he concludes thus: "The WC is beyond all praise..." Or Taj Mahal: "the WC is exemplary, as is the kitchen;" (Eilat): "The WC is praiseworthy."

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

**LAW REPORT**

Before the President (Justice Agron) Justices Ben-Zion and Kahana

Dr. George Rafael Tamarin, Appellant, v. State of Israel, Respondent (C.A. 630/70).

No Israeli ethnic group

The Jerusalem Post

Edited by Doris Lankin

Tuesday, January 25, 1972

Chief Rabbinate of Israel National Kashrut Division

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Haifa Port strike ends

By YA'ACOV FREEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA — The 60 employees of the port's mooring department resumed work at 4.30 yesterday afternoon.

In the port, reinforced crews of mooring and marine department men immediately started moving out the seven freighters which had completed loading but had been marooned by the strike.

Full work was due to be resumed on the first shift this morning, but it will be short of the maximum due to absence of the 450 Druze stevedores preparing for the four-day Ha'Adna, Feast of the Sacrifice.

It is hoped nevertheless that, with an effort, it will be possible to overcome the congestion within a week or so.

Parl. chief says Europe worried

by M.-E. conflict but can't intervene

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
It would be neither desirable nor effective for the countries of the European Community to intervene in the affairs of the Middle East.

European Parliament could contribute to peace in the Middle East. He said that the Parliament had always stood up for Israel's association with the Common Market.

Mr. Behrendt conferred yesterday with Mr. Gideon Lahav, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Jaffa pupils boycott school in protest at conditions

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV — Hundreds of parents and pupils from the Hanegev junior high school in Jaffa held a noisy demonstration outside the Town Hall yesterday.

The school's 700 pupils have been boycotting classes for five days. They say that, although set up three years ago as part of the reform, the school does not yet have its own social studies building.

Demonstrator banished till end of Congress

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Banishment from Jerusalem until the Zionist Congress ends was the condition for the release of one of the persons arrested by the police at the demonstration outside Binyanei Ha'Ooma last Tuesday.

Some of them spoke with the chief of the Jerusalem Police, Deputy Commander Haim Tavori, and protested against the continued detention of six of those arrested at the earlier demonstration.

Mayor denounces vandalism of Hatikva 'fringe'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV — Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz yesterday denounced Sunday's act of vandalism which brought about the closure of the Kupat Holim clinic in Hatikva quarter.

Mr. Rabinowitz said in a statement that the vandals who broke into the clinic "represent a tiny fringe group among the quarter's inhabitants."

Kahane warns of 'holocaust facing American Jewry'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jewish Defense League leader Rabbi Meir Kahane last night called for an international Jewish "non-party emergency conference" to plan the orderly mass-immigration of U.S. Jews to Israel.

Speaking of the Zionist Congress and the circumstances surrounding its rejection, Rabbi Kahane said he deplored violence in general, but sometimes it was necessary — as was the case in the immediate pre-State period.

Foreign Exchange

Yesterday's rates quoted in London
Dollar 2.5895/59 per \$
DM 3.2140/50 per \$
Swiss Fr. 3.8720/40 per \$
Yen 311 1/2-12 1/2 per \$

INTEREST RATES: 3 MONTHS
DOLLAR DM SWISS FR.
5 1/2% p.a. 3 3/4% p.a. 4 1/8% p.a.
5% p.a. 4% p.a. 2 3/4% p.a.

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"JUDAISM and the PERMISSIVE SOCIETY"

given by Rabbi E. Horowitz
will be held on Wednesday, January 26, at 6.30 p.m.
This is the first of a weekly series of talks on TORAH — JUDAISM in the MODERN WORLD.

ONEG SHABBAT

Friday evening, January 28, 1972 at 8.15
B'nai B'rith House, 10 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv
Speaker: Prof. FRED BOWSTEIN, Scientific Director of Blood Services, Magen David Adom

"A CRITICAL VIEW OF ISRAEL AND ITS PROBLEMS"
Singing Refreshments Readings
All are welcome!

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Left-wing demonstrators remonstrate with a stolid police officer during a demonstration outside Binyanei Ha'Ooma yesterday.

Demonstrator banished till end of Congress

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Banishment from Jerusalem until the Zionist Congress ends was the condition for the release of one of the persons arrested by the police at the demonstration outside Binyanei Ha'Ooma last Tuesday.

Some of them spoke with the chief of the Jerusalem Police, Deputy Commander Haim Tavori, and protested against the continued detention of six of those arrested at the earlier demonstration.

Kahane warns of 'holocaust facing American Jewry'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jewish Defense League leader Rabbi Meir Kahane last night called for an international Jewish "non-party emergency conference" to plan the orderly mass-immigration of U.S. Jews to Israel.

Speaking of the Zionist Congress and the circumstances surrounding its rejection, Rabbi Kahane said he deplored violence in general, but sometimes it was necessary — as was the case in the immediate pre-State period.

Foreign Exchange

Yesterday's rates quoted in London
Dollar 2.5895/59 per \$
DM 3.2140/50 per \$
Swiss Fr. 3.8720/40 per \$
Yen 311 1/2-12 1/2 per \$

INTEREST RATES: 3 MONTHS
DOLLAR DM SWISS FR.
5 1/2% p.a. 3 3/4% p.a. 4 1/8% p.a.
5% p.a. 4% p.a. 2 3/4% p.a.

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Final liquidation for Autocars; Justice Min. official takes over

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA — The District Court yesterday ordered the Autocars Company to be liquidated. In no more than 10 words, the court's president, Judge Avraham Schaal, quietly announced his decision before a dozen people, among them lawyers, law officers, reporters, a delegate of the workers of the Tel Company (one of Autocars' three plants), and the young daughter of Autocars' founder and erstwhile director, Yitzhak Shubinsky.

company of Tel Aviv, one of the creditors. They agreed to hold it in abeyance pending an attempt to reach settlement between the provisional liquidator and most of the creditors, who opposed liquidation at that stage, since it could not be established then that this was in their best interest.

Justice Minister Yosef Yekutieli, as Official Receiver. One of his first duties will be to call a meeting of the creditors, who can, if they wish, appoint a liquidator of their own. Another of Mr. Yekutieli's tasks is to take possession of, and to protect, all the company's assets.

Ahдут kibbutz queried on gift from Autocars

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent
Why did Ahдут, a kibbutz affiliated to Ahdut Ha'avoda (the party which controlled the Transport Ministry at the time) get IL100,000 as a donation from Autocars' Tel Company? The question was put to Mr. Shmuel ("Mula") Cohen, representative of the kibbutz, who testified before the Knesset Economic Committee in Jerusalem yesterday.

He added that it was devoted entirely and exclusively to the stated project. Yigal Horowitz (State List) inquired what financial contributions the kibbutz had made to Ahdut Ha'avoda. Several members protested that this question is out of order and it got no answer.

OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR
The ownership of Autocars is not entirely clear to this day: Mr. Shubinsky once asserted that his own share was 49.5 per cent, like that of the British Leyland Motor Corporation, and the chairman of BLMC's board, Lord Stokes, held the remaining one per cent.

Thanks for Rishon bank guards

Jerusalem Post Reporter
RISHON LEZION — The management of the Israel branch of Bank Leumi, which was robbed of IL250,000 last December 1 in a dramatic hold-up, has rewarded the men who duelled with the robbers. At a party which was attended by leading citizens and chiefs of police on Sunday night, the Bank presented Mr. Zvi Korffist, who was wounded in the gun battle, with IL1,000, and Mr. Eliezer Tigel with IL500.

He told the Finance Committee that the Government and the banks have mobilized IL9.65m. of credit to activate the company. (It folded for lack of IL5m, which the Government would not authorize unless Leyland contributed half.) This has made it possible to provide credit to local suppliers equal to 50 per cent of the money that Autocars owes them.

TEL AVIV STOCKS BULLISH

Jerusalem Post Financial Reporter
TEL AVIV — A new wave of buying hit the stock market yesterday, and many stocks made substantial gains, in some cases by as much as ten per cent. The turnover was IL1,648,800, up over the previous day, and of this sum, IL750,300 was in the variables, an unusually high sum.

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WALL STREET Sharp slide, but then slow

NEW YORK — The market was off sharply in moderate trading yesterday. The decline is seen as result of profit-taking, which weighed on the market in the past three sessions. Profit-taking has been light so far, as indicated by a slowing in trading after the first half of the session.

The news background continues constructive, with interest rates coming down and the economy improving. The number of shares traded amounted to 15,620,000, as declining issues led advancing ones 1,049 to 425. The D.J.I.A. was down 10.61 points and closed at 896.53.

Table of stock market data including company names and prices.

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Table with columns for Unit Price, Market Price, and Redemption Price.

Price on January 24
Unit Price Market Price Redemption Price
TEARZ 150.6 153.2 153.2
GABAZ 99.8 95.2 95.2
EFTAN 110.42 — 107.72



